The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,379 New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1885.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BERMUDA, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1885.
L. Verona	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	22nd May.
				TUESDAY
M. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	26th May.
L. Venetia	3726	500	A. B. Daniell	2nd June.
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	9th "
L. Teheran	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	16th "
M. Bokhara	2944	500	H. Weigheil	2 rd "
L. Clyde	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	30th "
— Nizam	2726	400	W. J. Webber	7th July.
L. Ballarat	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	14th "
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st "
L. Indus	3162	600	W. E. Breese	28th "
— Assam	2938	5 0	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th "
M. Malwa	2959	501	G. W. Atkinson	18th "
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
RAVENNA	3372	700	E. Stewart	26th May.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	12th June
MIRZAPORE	3877	600	R. Harvey	24th June
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. T. Alderton	10th July

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, May 12, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—

First Class, Rs. 620. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.

Bombay, March 26, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 360, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
CHINA	5,000	850	1st June 1885
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st July "
MANILA	1,500	300	1st Augt. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and Heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 1, 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIA* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
AMPHITRITE(new)	C. Lazzarich	4,500	600	2nd June
TITANIA	G. Donciich	4,000	600	2nd July
BERENICE	C.B. Verona	3,500	550	2nd Aug.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
BERENICE	C. B. Verona	3,500	550	29th May.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail. 1885.
CALIPSO	P. Morsa	2,000	350	3 th May.
MELPOMENE	L. Lemenich	4,000	450	3rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To TRIESTE ..... Rs. 401 } wines extra
" SUEZ ..... 103 " 30 }

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street, Bombay, May 18, 1885.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. NYANZA, Captain SHIVEDLER will LEAVE this for ZANZIBAR direct on WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst. For freight and passage, apply to

ALLANA MUNJEE, Agent.

No. 57, Khoja Mohla, Mandvi.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. "BELGRAVIA," SAILING 30th MAY.

THE attention of passengers is invited to this fine Steamer of 5,000 Tons and 1,000 Tons H. P., the largest on the Indian run.

She is well known in the trade, and is a favourite with passengers both out and home, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Has ample bathrooms, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers only; and the refrigerating room ensures an ample supply of ice and fresh provisions throughout the voyage.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bomb y, 12th April, 1885. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

	Tons.	H.P.	1885.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2,700	400	to follow.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For Plans, Handbooks of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING & Co.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 4, 1885. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd May, 1885, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ABYSSINIA," 1,129 tons, on arrival of the English mail calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingeh, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,880 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 20th May, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on TUESDAY, 19th May, at 3 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 13th May, 1885. Agents.

CITY LINE.

THE first class-steamer CITY of VENICE, 3,207 tons, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, 26th May. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth cabins, baths, punkhas, &c., with every comfort for passengers.

This vessel is well known as a favourite passenger ship both from Calcutta and Bombay, and has very superior accommodation for a large number of first-class passengers. No others taken.

For further particulars, apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs	About 1885.
CLAN CAMERON	2,400	J. R. Kewley.	26th May
" MACKENZIE	3,000	T.W. Gourlay.	6th June.
" GRAHAM	2,985	Alexanderson	16th "
" SINCLAIR	2,200	C.E. Darley	26th "
" OGILVIE	2,200	G. Nelson	6th July.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 8th May, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We not supply these watches to the trade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH VERMOUTH
(NOILLY PRAT & CIE.)
Rs. 15, per doz. Cash.

ITALIAN VERMOUTH
Premiata Fabrica di Novello e Fontani, Balzanete
Rs. 17 per doz. Cash.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

UNSWEETENED GIN.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL IMPORTATION.

A SAFE and WHOLESOME STIMULANT, eminently suited for Indian consumption.

Per case of 1 dozen, cash Rs. 18.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD RAMMELL,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th May, 1885.

MUNICIPALITY OF MADRAS.

WANTED

AN OFFICER to take charge of the LIFE BOAT at "Kennery" on a salary of Rupees 80 per mensem, with Batta Rupees 2 per day during the South-West Monsoon. Also two MATES for the Pilot Schooners, on salaries of Rupees 80 each per mensem.

Apply with testimonials to the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 9th instant.

HENRY MOILAND, Captain, I. M. Port Officer.

Bombay, 4th May, 1885.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

Duly Registered under Provision of Act X. of 1866.

CAPITAL Rs. 450,000 IN 4,500 SHARES OF Rs. 100 EACH.

DIRECTORS:

B. SREENEVASIENGAR, Esq., Retired Asst. Comr., Bangalore, Chairman.
THE DEWAN COMMISSIONER, Bangalore.
MURRY GUNNAM, Esq., Auche Buckshi, Bangalore.
V. GUNGATHARA CHETTY, Esq., Merchant, Bangalore.
V. ARNACHELLUM MOODR, Esq., Contractor, Bangalore.

ADVOCATE.
J. W. HAYES, E q., Sr., Tangalore,

SECRETARY
W. SOUTH, Esq., Bangalore.

OFFICES.
"Belmont" High Ground, Bangalore.

SINCE the original Prospectus of the Maharaja of Mysore Mill was issued to the Public Rs. 4,11,120 has been subscribed; a substantial Building nearly completed on a most favourable site in Bangalore, Engines, Cotton Machinery, and appliances embodying the latest improvements from England is being erected therein, and all conditions fulfilled for starting a successful Cotton Industry in the Province of Mysore.

Before starting work, however, it is necessary to allocate 285 unallotted shares and the Directors in bringing the above facts to notice beg to point out that inasmuch as the Mill will actually begin earning Revenue in a few weeks, the present time is most favourable for intending investors, inasmuch as profit on outlay will at once accrue to the shareholders.

Preference will be given to existing shareholders in the allocation of the new allotment.

Form of application can be obtained from the undersigned who will be most happy to furnish Copy of Articles of Association or any other information in connection with the Mill that may be required.

W. SOUTH,
"BELMONT," BANGALORE, 1st May, 1885. Secretary.

GENUINE WHISKY

THE following complete analysis of our celebrated GLENLIVET SCOTCH WHISKY has just received; it emphatically confirms and places beyond a doubt all that has been said repecting the genuineness, purity, and quality of our well-known brand; *the fact of our Whisky being free from Sherry*, etc., should be specially noted, as at the present time this adulteration is extremely prevalent.

From DR. WALLACE,
Public Analyst to the City of Glasgow.
City Analyst's Laboratory, Glasgow, February 1885.

I have made a careful chemical analysis and examination of a sample of Glenlivet Scotch Whisky, received on the 30th ult., from Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, and have found it to be a pure Scotch Whisky, of excellent flavour, sufficiently matured, *and perfectly free from Sherry Wine and other additions*, which are frequently made to Whisky, in order to give it a fictitious appearance of age or to conceal inferiority of quality.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FILTERS.

AMONGST the numberless kinds of Filters now offered to the Public CHEAVIN'S is without doubt one of the best. It purifies with rapidity the most impure Drinking-water and has the advantage of great portability, there being nothing to get out of order or break.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT—JUST TO HAND IN PERFECT EFFICIENT CONDITION.

House or Camp Filter in Cream-Coloured Stoneware, with plated tap.

Half gallon size, No. 000	...	each	7 8
Ditto Wicker covered	...	"	9 8
One and a half gallon size, No. 00	...	"	9 8
Ditto " Wicker covered	...	"	12 0
Two and a half gallon size, No. 0	...	"	12 8
Ditto " Wicker covered	...	"	14 8
Three and a half gallon size, No. 1	...	"	17 8
Ditto " Wicker covered	...	"	20 0
Five gallon size, No. 2	...	"	24 8
Ditto " Wicker covered	...	"	27 0

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
Church-gate St. BOMBAY & POONA Staff-Lines.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDRABAD.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE NIZAM, G. C. S. I.

Rs. 35. For Rs. 35 we send to any part of India free of postage and packing charges our celebrated SILVER LEVER WATCH.

In hunting or half hunting case.

Above "Speciality" cannot be surpassed in quality. We only repeat what is said by all who posses, one of these watches:

"It is the best watch ever had in my life, and I never miss opportunity to recommend it to others.—Guarantee 3 years. No discount

Rs. 25. For Rs. 25. we send to any part of India, free of all expenses and under guarantee of two years our famous.

ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACED WHITE METAL CASE.

These watches are well known enough to need no further recommendation.

The same watch in hunting case Rs. 28
Do. in half hunting case " 30

Major H. W. A., 9th Lancers Umballa writes, I send you the campaign watch you sent me to Cabul in 1879. For the first time it has now got out of order. Similar acknowledgments of the usefulness of these watches we receive almost daily.

Above 2 Specialities our manufacture can only be had direct from our establishments at Bombay, Calcutta and Secundrabad. We do not sell these watches to the trade.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO

CHEAP PIANOS.

S. ROSE AND CO., BOMBAY.

S. ROSE and Co. beg to call attention to the following serviceable second-hand Pianofortes which they are selling at greatly reduced prices to make room for new instruments:—

BIJOU" COTTAGE, solid mahogany, compass. 5 octaves, entire iron frame	Rs. 250
WALNUT COTTAGE, entire iron frame, full compass, 7 octaves	" 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 350
BROADWOOD & SON'S SQUARE, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves	" 400
WALNUT SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 45
EBONIZED SQUARE, full compass, 7 octaves	" 50
EBONIZED SQUARE by Lud... of STUTTGART, metal frame and brass corners, full compass, 7 octaves	" 500
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE Ebonized Square, overstrung bass, full compass, 7 octaves all metal work, electro-plated	" 600
"SYMPATHETIC" by S. Rose & Co., of solid mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, overstrung bass, almost equal to new	" 750
STODART GRAND, Rosewood compass, 6½ octaves	" 50
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6½ octaves, metal bars, &c	" 300
COLLARD and COLLARD GRAND, mahogany, full compass, 7 octaves, brass bound corners, metal bars, &c	" 550
BROADWOOD & SON'S GRAND, mahogany, compass, 6¾ octaves, metal bars and wrest plank	" 600

Catalogues of Pianos and Harmoniums, American Organs, Music and sundries free to importers.

New Pianofortes from all the best makers, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,750.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

STONE'S LONDON LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale.

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(S HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send

Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, breguet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

THE GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT, BOMBAY.

I HAVE been much pleased with the arrangements of the Great Western Hotel. A fairly good Hotel is badly wanted at Bombay; and I hope that the Great Western Hotel will be a success.
F. T. HEWSON.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawley-Boevey have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for about 10 days, and are very pleased with the accommodation provided. It is by far the best Hotel at which they have yet stayed in Bombay.
A. CRAWLEY-BOEVEY, C. S.

I found everything very comfortable at this Hotel. Food, attendance, and management first-rate; charges moderate. I would strongly recommend it to visitors to Bombay. It is far better in every way than Hotels I have been to here of longer standing.
H. P. MULOCK, C. S.

I have stayed here for the last eight days, and have found everything very comfortable and satisfactory.
J. F. FLEET, C. S.

Mrs. C. E. Smith stayed at the Great Western Hotel from the 13th to the 16th of February with me, and we found the attendance, table supplies, comfort and cleanliness of the establishment excellent. We were also much pleased with the civility and attention shown by every one connected with the Hotel.
CHARLES E. SMITH, M. D.,

I have stayed at the Great Western Hotel for six days, and have found it by far the most comfortable Hotel I have ever stayed in in Bombay. The rooms are very clean, and a very good Table is kept up. I have much pleasure in giving this testimony in favour of an Establishment which I consider well deserving of support.
R. H. QUILL, M. D., Surgeon, A. M. D.

The most comfortable, finest and cleanest Hotel I have stayed in at Bombay, and I have tried most.
A. C. TUTE., B. C. S.

The best and most comfortable Hotel I have been at in Bombay, and recommend it strongly to every one.
J. LEGGETT, Lieut-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps.

NOTICES.

LEE AND SON'S
CELEBRATED PORTLAND CEMENT.

A SUPPLY of this celebrated CEMENT is just received. It has been acknowledged the best cement imported. Apply to the sole Agents,
GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

Mody Bay.

NOW READY.

NOTES of CASES on the CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE with a full Index and a copy of the Code. By L. P. DELVES BROUGHTON. Price, Rs. 16. Additional notes will be shortly published. Apply to
BABU NEERUNJUN BANERJEE.
3, Outram-street, Calcutta.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.
JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon or being indebted to the estate of the late Lieutenant A. T. F. Edwards, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish attached 28th Bombay Infantry, are hereby requested to send in a statement of such claims or indebtedness, within a period of 30 days from the first appearance of this notice to
COLONEL SINGLETON, 28th Bombay Infantry,
President Committee of Adjustment, Sualkim.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NO MORE MISFITTING DRESSES.

THE ART OF DRESS CUTTING taught in a few easy lessons by the Scientific System of Dress Cutting, which having met with unqualified success in England, is now introduced into India.

By this system any lady can cut her own dress to fit exactly, and her "durzie" can make it up to fit as well as one by Worth. No trying on is necessary; simplicity, beauty, exactness, and economy characterize this valuable invention, and any lady having once mastered the simple details of this indispensable and lady like accomplishment will never regret the investment she has made. On Scientific System with instructions till perfect and with Trancing Wheel, Rs. 30. Apply to
MRS. H. VOGEL, Sole Agent,
168, Grant-road, opposite Railway Station.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Title Deeds of the several undermentioned properties belonging to Mr. Ardesher Mehrban now in Iran are with Mr. Godraz Mehrban, of Bombay, for safe custody only, and that the said Godraz Mehrban has no claim or demand against the said properties, and has no authority to deal with same in any way.

Schedule of Properties,
Poona property situate at Parbuti containing 7,818 square yards.
Kecla property situate near the Railway station called Saleycewadi, containing 4½ lacs square yards.
Parel property near Soopari Baugh-road containing about 17,000 square yards.

KHODABANDA RUSTOM ERANEE.
Substituted attorney for
Mr. Ardesher Mehrban Eranee.

Bombay, 14th May, 1885.

ICE
PURE ICE CRYSTAL.
ICE

THE undersigned begs to inform the public of Bombay that he has erected an Icefactory near GRANT-ROAD RAILWAY STATION and is now prepared to furnish PURE CRYSTAL Ice at the rate of half-anna per pound or in wholesale quantities at a considerable discount.

MARTIN COHEN,
Office in Fort 15, Forbes-street.

ICE MACHINES.

WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown

KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES

and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with

ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.

Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.

To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of those machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority, economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.

For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN Co.,
Sole Agents for India.
15, Forbes-street.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 900 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK square LOG TIMBER under three separate specifications for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parell, Bombay. The specifications and forms of Tenders may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parell. Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the specifications and independent of each other. No tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June next, after which hour no tender will be received.

Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory notes, or the tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th May, 1885.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

THOMAS BLACK & Co.
(LATE OF ROBERT BROWN).

HOUSE and SHIP PLUMBERS, Copper, Tin, and Lead Workers, Railway Lamp Manufacturers, and Sanitary Engineers, 27, MEDOW-STREET (opposite the Oriental Bank). Estimates given.

ST. LUCIA LIME JUICE CORDIAL.

THE undersigned have just received a consignment of the above for sale at Rs. 9 per doz. quarts.
WM. WATSON & CO.
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY for those who wish to learn thorough first-class Riding
A thorough good knowledge and practice of riding acquired at a trifling cost.
Professor V. M. CHATRE intends keeping up his riding school in Bombay, if a certain number of members agree to join it. Satisfactory references and instances of several gentlemen who have already taken a few lessons, and all other particulars, on application to
THE MANAGER, *Jam-i-Jamshed Press.*
or
KANNY & Co., General Agents,
9, Meadow-street, Bombay.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps	... Rs.	350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each	"	1,200
Do. 10 do. 500 do. each	"	1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

COMMISSARIAT.

SEALED TENDERS will be received on 27th May next, up to 11-30 a.m., by the Executive Commissariat Officers at Bombay and Karachi and the Commissariat Store Keeper General, Bombay, and up to noon by the other Executive Commissariat Officers noted below for local contracts for the purchase of empty hogsheads for the period shown opposite each, and also for a general contract for the same period.

LOCAL CONTRACTS.

Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Mhow, Belgaum, Deolalee, Karachi,	Under Schedule No. 16.	From date of acceptance up to 31st October, 1885
Hyderabad, Deesa, Ahmedabad	Do. do.	From date of acceptance up to 31st March, 1886.

GENERAL CONTRACT.

Commsl. Storekeeper General, Bombay	Under Schedule No. 38.	From date of acceptance up to the dates shown above.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules with further particulars can be had on application at the above Offices.

No Tenders will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary earnest money in Treasury receipt, viz., 2½ per cent. on the estimated value of the Contract.

No earnest money in cash will be received.

Further security deposit on acceptance of the Tender must be furnished in cash or Government Loan papers to the extent of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of the Contract.

In the event of earnest money being deposited in the Treasury and a Tender not being submitted the earnest money will be forfeited to Government.

H. R. M. VANHEYTHUYSEN, Colonel.
As. Commissary-General.
Commissary-General's Office, Bombay, 21st April, 1885

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

TUESDAY, 19TH MAY, 1885,
JOINT BENEFIT OF
MISS MAY ANDERSON
AND
MISS MINNIE ANDERSON
Under the patronage and in the presence of
BRIGADIER-GENERAL STANLEY DE B. EDWARDES, C. B.,
Commanding the Bombay Districts,
A SPLENDID PROGRAMME.
MIKADO
OR
THE SHIPWRECKED MARINER.
PROGRAMME.
The performance will commence with the comic Operetta,
UP THE RIVER.
Interval of 10 minutes.
COMIC MUSICAL SKETCH "The Old Man's Darling."
MISS MAY ANDERSON & MR. GEO. ANDERSON.
Comic song (NEW) "What a bit of Luck" Mr. Sam Benson
DOUBLE SONG AND DANCE. The Misses Anderson.
Comic Song—'FAR AWAY"...MR. FREDERICK BOND.
The great political song
"NOT MUCH"
MESSRS. ANDERSON AND BENSON.
Introducing the latest political sensation
THE
RUSSIANS IN AFGHANISTAN.
To conclude with the sparkling burlesque Opera in 2 acts, entitled,
MIKADO.
PRICES AS USUAL.
N. B.—For the convenience of the General Public the Box office will be at the Theatre, where seats may be secured daily from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

STEAM TO LONDON, DIRECT.

THE fast and powerful steamship "PORT ADELAIDE," belonging to the "ANGLO-AUSTRALASIAN COMPANY" will leave about 25th instant. Intending passengers are invited to inspect her unrivalled accommodations. Apply to Captain WILLIAMS on board, or
Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co., Agents.

MARINE LINES, ANOTHER BUNGALOW TO LET. Apply to
WM. WATSON & Co.,
28, Apollo-street, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, on account of the QUEEN EMPRESS' BIRTHDAY, and ADAR FEAST.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 18th May, 1885.

WARRANTED
18 CARAT GOLD, FULL SIZE,
ALBERT CHAINS
Of most beautiful pattern, suitable for presentation.
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, will be held in the Fort Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May, 1885, at 4 p.m.
The following is the business of the meeting :—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to the 31st March, 1885, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director, and to elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.
By order,
EDWARD RAMMELL,
Acting Manager in India.
Bombay, 16th May, 1885.

TO BE LET, or SOLD, the FACTORY and PREMISES at Worlee, lately belonging to the Bombay Tile Company, Limited.
The premises adjoin the Worlee-bunder Wharf and the high road, and are easy of access. They comprise about 15,000 square yards, of land and buildings consisting of a large tiled factory shed, three large tiled drying sheds and kiln, and contain in working order a new boiler 22 feet by 6 feet diameter, by W. & J. Galloway and Sons, a new horizontal 20 horse-power Engine, by Robey & Co., and new machinery, presses and gearing for making tiles.
The premises can be inspected any day after notice to Messrs. Merwanjee Jeejeebhoy's Sons, 17, Church-gate-street, Bombay.
Bombay, 18th May, 1885.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£4,842,054 14s. 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882	£300,690
" 1883	£944,2

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or at adult, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,878,156

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1867	£1,406,581 17 2	1877	£2,758,042 19
1872	£2,318,21 11 5	1882	£4,842,054 14

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

MARINE, FIELD AND OPERA GLASSES.

No.		Rs. a.
1	Marine Glass, Internal Motion, 6 lenses, 26 lines, leather case, shoulder strap	45 0
2	Marine Glass, Tall, 12 lenses, 26 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	50 0
3	Marine Glass, Tall, Morocco, 12 lenses, 26 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	36 0
4	Three Change Marine Glass, 26 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	65 8
5	Marine Glass, 12 lenses, 24 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	50 0
6	Marine Glass, morocco covered, 12 lenses, 14 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	50 0
7	Marine Glass, Centre Jointed, Morocco covered, 6 lenses, 21 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	40 0
8	Marine Glass, Russia covered, 12 lenses, 21 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	45 0
9	Marine Glass, Russia covered, 12 lenses, 19 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	40 0
10	Marine Glass, Morocco covered, 6 lenses, 19 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	30 0
11	Military Glass, Morocco covered, 6 lenses, 19 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	30 0
12	Long Draw Marine Glass, morocco covered, 6 lenses, 17 lines. leather case with shoulder strap	25 0
13	Field Glass, Russia covered, 12 lenses, 15 lines, Morocco case	30 0
14	Marine Glass, Taper, Morocco covered, 6 lenses, 15 lines, leather case with shoulder strap	21 0
15	"Marquise" Opera Glass, Morocco covered, 6 lenses, 21 lines, Morocco case	32 8
16	"Marquise" Opera Glass, Morocco covered, 6 lenses, 19 lines, Morocco case	23 8
17	"Marquise" Opera Glass, Morocco covered, 6 lenses, 17 lines, Morocco case	20 8
18	"Marquise" Opera Glass, Morocco covered, 6 lenses, 15 lines, Morocco case	20 0
19	Opera Glass, Ivory body, Gilt mounts, 6 lenses, 19 lines, Morocco case	33 0
20	Opera Glass, Ivory body, beaded, Gilt mounts, 6 lenses, 17 lines, Morocco case	30 0
21	Opera Glass, Ivory body, beaded, Gilt mounts, 6 lenses, 15 lines, Morocco case	27 0
22	Opera Glass, Ivory body, beaded, Gilt mounts, 6 lenses, 13 lines, Morocco case	25 0
23	Opera Glass, Ivory body, Gilt mounts, 6 lenses, 17 lines, Morocco case	25 0
24	Opera Glass, Ivory body, Nickel-plated mounts, 6 lenses, 15 lines, Morocco case	20 8
25	Opera Glass, Russia covered, 12 lenses, 21 lines, Morocco case	23 8
26	Opera Glass, Russia covered Aluminium mounts, 12 lenses, 21 lines, Morocco case	66 0
27	Opera Glass, Russia covered, Aluminium mounts, 12 lenses, 21 lines, Morocco case	60 0
28	Opera Glass, Russia covered, Aluminium mounts, 12 lenses, 17 lines, Morocco case	55 0
29	Opera Glass, Pearl body, Aluminium mounts, 12 lenses, 17 lines, Morocco case	110 8
30	Opera Glass, Pearl body, Aluminium mounts, 12 lenses, 17 lines, Morocco case	100 0
31	Opera Glass, Tortoise-shell body, Aluminium mounts, 12 lenses, 17 lines, Morocco case	85 0
32	Opera Glass, Tortoise-shell body, Aluminium mounts, 12 lenses, 15 lines, Morocco case	75 0
33	Opera Glass, Pearl body, Gilt mounts, 12 lenses, 12 lines, Morocco case	45 0
34	Opera Glass, Ivory body, Gilt mounts, 6 lenses, 12 lines, Morocco case	30 0

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WELLS' "ROUGH ON CORN"
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper Madon & Co. Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A CAPITAL INVESTMENT.

"BEGGAR BUSH FARM," BANGALORE, comprising over 100 acres of first-class land, planted up with 1,500 grafted Mango and other varieties of fruit-bearing Trees, besides Fuel trees; the farm is completely stocked. The full crop of Mangoes is valued at Rs. 3,000 per annum. Apply to
T. T. LEONARD, Bangalore.

TO BE LET a lower-roomed BUNGALOW, in Lower Colaba. For rent and other particulars, apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that on the 31st May, 1885, (16th Shaaban Hijra 1302) a FAIR will be HELD in honor of PIR HAJI ALLI near Mahalaxmi under the Superintendence and Management of our Client Mr. SHEKU MIA ALLI SAHEB KUR *alias* TALKIN SHA RAZAK SHAHI and that the same will be held every year.
BICKNELL & KANGA,
Solicitors, High Court.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE eclipse all. They are the leading machines of the day. Prices from Rs. 45. For cash or on hire. 5, Church-Gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED a BROUGHAM, second-hand, in good condition. Particulars to "Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

VIOLINS with all accessories, BANJOS, CONCERTINAS, FLUTES, MUSICAL BOXES, DECANTERS, INKSTANDS, &c., Eminently suited for presentation.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

FLOWERS, FLOWERS, FLOWERS, a Choicest Selection to hand by the English mail. Also Fancy Stationery and Novelties—Prices exceptionally Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Cheap and Comfortable Accommodation for the MONSOON.

ICE CREAM SALOON.—Refreshments and BILLIARDS at BYCULLA CO-OPERATIVE STORES.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—Obtainable all along the line Kidd and Shadbolt's WHISKY, as used at the Bombay Club. Importers.—PHIPSON & Co.

WANTED a handsome park PHAETON or VICTORIA with moveable driving-box. Also pair of young GALLOWAYS. Apply "D.," this paper.

FLOUR MILLS and GRAM CRUSHERS for hand-power, of various sizes and capacity, simple, strong and durable, H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

GENERAL HUME, C. B., much pleased with the civility and attention my wife, myself and family met with at the Great Western Hotel and am quite satisfied.

FRESH ARRIVAL of "GLADSTONE BAGS." Only Rs. 50 each. The Magic Mouse-trap Re. 1-8 and, Re. 1 each at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate-street.

SELLING OFF AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—THE CRYSTOLEUM DEPOT, Rampart-row, will positively CLOSE 31st MAY. No Lessons after 25th May.

IMMENSE REDUCTION in every thing. Crystoleum Boxes and Book of Instructions from Rs. 14. Photographs from 1 anna each. Loose Materials Cheap. Pictures in Gilt and Plush Frames, very low in Price.

WANTED to EXCHANGE a KANGAROO SAFETY BICYCLE, the fastest bicycle on record, for a TRICYCLE of good make. Money added if required. Apply to "X. Y. Z.," Post Office, Bombay.

FOR SALE at Belgaum, a high-built CURRICLE TONGA, newly relined and repaired throughout, with pair of excellent chestnut C. B. Ponies, young, quiet, and up to any work. Price Rs. 600. Apply E. HOOGWERF Esq., Belgaum.

WANTED from 1st proximo, in the Fort, for the and C. I. Railway, stabling to accommodate eight horses and six carriages. Application with particulars to be made in writing to the Agent.

VINEGAR ESSENCES of MALT or WHITE WINE.—Instead of incurring the great expense of carriage on Ordinary VINEGAR, up-country constituents are strongly advised to order the above preparations. One bottle of either Essence makes eight quarts of finest Table Vinegar. Per bottle Re. 1-0.—Phillips & Co., 1 d., Bombay and Poona.

AUSTRALIAN WINES.—Caldwell & Co.'s Fruity red wine, Carbinet, as supplied to the Government Hospitals, Madras Presidency, in stock at Wm. WATSON & Co.'s, 28, Apollo-street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Peroshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

SEWING-MACHINES.—Messrs. Zerrenner & Co.'s celebrated Sewing-Machines at reduced rates, No. 7, Hornby-row

PILSENER and GERMAN PALE ALE Rs. 5 per doz. bots; Rs. 3-8, half bottles.—CUTLER PALMER & Co.

WANTED a pair of Arab Horses, not under 14 hands, broken to harness.—Apply stating age and price to S., 1, Rampart-row.

CALIFORNIAN AND AUSTRALIAN CANNED FRUITS. Tasmanian Jams, &c.—PEARSE, Confectioner, Apollo-street.

FOR SALE, NICOLSON'S EDINBURGH ALE in Hogsheads. Also Montebello Champagne. Apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

IF you wish to have correct time, get your Watches and Clocks repaired at KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 9 Meadow-street, Bombay.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

GENERAL SATISFACTION expressed by Patrons for style and finish of work. Mrs. Coulson, Milliner and Dressmaker, near Crawford Market.

TO BE LET, a best SHOP in Fort, Hummum-street, can be let monthly; moderate rent. Apply to MANOCKJEE & Co., 23, Church-gate-street, Fort.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS for assuredly pure and sweet water.—Sole Agents JOHN S. ELMORE & Co., 31, Meadow-st., Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

TO LET, Ground-floor of a Bungalow at Bandora formerly known as the Boarding School. For rent and particulars apply to P. M. Pateli, Bank of Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pelisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badaam, Pile & Co., Limited.

TO HAND a new consignment of Coatings, Scotch Tweeds, Angolas, &c. All wool suits from Rs. 20. Trousers all wool from Rs. 8.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO BE SOLD, very cheap, at M. Kane & Co.'s, 131, Kalkadevi-road, Buttons, Links, Solitaire, Studs, Brooches, Watch guards, Cricketing Kit, Footballs and numerous other articles.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Cheap Bargain Clearance Sale, last week. All Wool Sac-coat and Trousers, Rs. 14-8, cash only. Apply early to Y. A. Lacka and Co., Bombay.

TO BE LET, a newly-built Bungalow, very comfortable airy, and facing the sea, on Dadyseth Hill, Nagpen sea-road. For rent and other particulars apply to N. J. Dadiseth, 10, Dadyseth House, Fort.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Sellers screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart

ENGLISH BUTTER (not tinned) Re. 1 per lb. CHOPPED LOAF SUGAR, 3 as. per lb. COD FISH as. per lb.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

POONA SKY RACES.
NOTICE.
THE following RULE IS ADDED to the Prospectus :—
15. Any Pony, which has won a horse or Galloway race to which Rs. 200 was added, is debarred from entry in any Pony race.
By order of the
STEWARDS.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED
CAWNPORE.
MILITARY DRILLS.
WHITE DRILLS FOR THE CLOTHING OF EUROPEAN TROOPS.
KHAKI DRILLS, yarn or piece dyed, in approved shades for native Troops. Samples and patterns on application to the Managing Director or to the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. WATSON and Co., Apollo-street Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.
AUCTION SALE OF WINES, SPIRITS, &c.
On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room on account of the concerned as follows :—
A consignment of Munzer and Spann of Bordeaux Wine containing superior Medoc, St. Estephe, Haut Canon and Haut Sauterne.
A consignment of Flowerson's Beer.
30 cases pure Malt Whiskey.
10 " still hock.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
Bombay, 19th May, 1885.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.
SALE of a Flour Mill, &c., &c., at Babula-tank. (Jail-road)
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 19th inst., 1885, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of M. Rahimtoola Veerjee :—Rollers 30" and 15"; Engines, 16, 14 and 10 H. P.; Mill stones 4½ to 3½ dia; W. I. Chimneys; drilling machines, oil press, flour dressing machines, wheat shifting machines, scales, weights, brass cocks and valves, cogged wheels, water pumps, tables, chairs, screw cutting gap lathe, vices, shaftings, pulleys, fly wheel, water tanks, &c. &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 19th May, 1885.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..... £80,000
LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Ld.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives money on fixed Deposits at the following rates of interest :—
5 per cent. per annum for 12 months deposit.
4 do. do. 6 do. do.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER.
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
VESSELS and REGIMENTS proceeding to "Foreign Ports" can be supplied here with our Wines and Spirits at "IN BOND" rates FREE OF DUTY.
BODGER, WARBURTON & Co.,
Military Square, Bombay.

NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

PRICE LIST OF WINES, &c.

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. pints. Rs. a.
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	55 0	29 0
Jules Mumm's	40 0	22 0
Carte Blanche, Extra	45 0	25 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Laubenheimer	16 0	9 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	9 0
Geisenheimer	18 0	10 0
Leibfraumilch	21 0	11 8
Steinwein	21 0	..
Hochheimer Berg	24 0	13 0
Rudesheimer	27 0	14 8
Marcobrunner	30 0	16 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	..
SHERRY.		
Amontillado, old and of excellent flavor..	30 0	..
Madeira, superior	28 0	..
Dinner Sherry	24 0	..
Extra Quality	15 0	..
CLARET.		
Petit Medoc	9 0	5 0
Medoc Superior	9 8	5 8
St. Julien	10 0	6 0
St. Estephe	12 0	7 0
St. Emmillion	12 8	7 8
Chateau de France	13 0	7 8
argaut	15 0	8 8
Haut Canon	16 0	9 0
Mouton Rothschild	17 0	9 8
Chateau Leoville	20 0	11 0
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	12 8
Chateau La Rose	26 0	14 0
Chateau Margaux	28 0	16 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich and Red (Ordinary)	41 0	25 0
Do. (Superior)	50 0	..
STILL BURGUNDY		
Volnay	21 0	..
Chambertin	27 0	..
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, bottled by Stone	5 12	3 12
McEwan's Beer	4 8	3 8
Bass's Beer, bottled by Barton & Co.	4 14	3 0
Vienna Beer	6 4	4 0
Kaiser Beer	5 12	3 12
Guinness's Stout, bottled by Burke	5 12	3 12
Romford Bitter Beer	6 8	4 8
India Pale Ale	5 8	3 8
Pilsener Export Beer	6 4	4 4
German Double Stout	6 0	4 4
GIN, HOLLANDS AND RUM.		
London Gin (Booth's Old Tom)	17 0	..
Swaine & Board's Old	16 0	..
Geneva Gin, per case of 15 flasks	26 0	..
Finest Old Jamaica Rum	21 0	..
BRANDIES.		
Exshaw's No. 1	37 0	..
Do. No. 3	33 0	..
Hennessy's "	30 0	..
Do. "	33 0	..
Do. "	36 0	..
Barton's " (Peg Brandy)	22 0	..
Do. " (Full flavoured)	26 0	..
Do. " (Invalids' Brandy)	30 0	..
Charles Lervoire's very old	34 0	..
Fromy & Rogers, very old	34 0	..
WHISKY.		
Old Scotch (Andrew Usher's)	21 0	..
Old Vatted Glenlivet (Andrew Usher's)	22 0	..
Do. do. (Special Reserve)	24 0	..
Fine old Scotch (Watson & Co.'s)	18 0	..
Lochdhu (very old)	22 0	..
Shannon (very old)	22 0	..
Broadalbane, Highland	22 0	..
PORTS.		
Barton's Best Invalid	24 0	..
Oporto	18 0	..
Port, usual quality	15 0	..
LIQUEURS AND SUNDRIES.		
Kummel, Finest	Per bottle 3 0	..
Benedictine	" 3 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 5 0	..
Do. Green	" 6 0	..
Creme de Noyeau	" 2 8	1 8
Maraschino de Zara	" 3 0	1 12
Curacao	"	1 12
Dr. Seigert's Angostura Bitters	Per doz. 22 0	..
Vermouth	" 15 0	..
Ginger Wine (Crabbie's)	" 15 0	..

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Do	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FG	do.	do.
In tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
In tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W I American	do.	do.
Do.	C S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Canister	do.	per case.

HAJEE OOLA SHAIK ADUM & Co.,
Apollo street, March 3, 1881. Agents.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the
G. I. P. Railway Company.
The B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.
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The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means for bringing intimations of all kind before the public are being demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every description, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.
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Bombay, B. Bunder, Mazgid, Byculla, Chinchpoogly, Parel Station, Dadur, Sion, Coorla, Ghat-Cooper, Bhandoop, Tannah, Bowna, Callian Junction, Titwalla, Khadawali, Wassind, Shapoor, Atgaum, Khurdee, Kusaarah, Kgutpoorah, Chutee, Ballgaum, Declaee B. Siding, Nasick Rd, Kheirwadee, Niphar, Lasulgaum, Manmar, Nandgaum, Naldongree, Chalisgaum, Kujgaum, Gaina, Pachora, Mujee, Mussawud, Sigowlee, Julgaum	Bhadli, Bhosawul Junction, Bowda, Nimbora, Raver, Khanapur, Burhanpur, Chandnee, Mandwa, Dongergaon, Bagmar, Khundwa, Jawar, Beerh, Singaji, Harsud, Kirkeam, Bhirgaum, Hurda, Timoorne, Pachal, Sewnee, Dharam Khundi, Bulsaria, Harees fo, Hoshangu, Rampur, Hegra, Semri, Sohagpore, Pipperia, Pachma, Bankeri, Babai, Gadawara, Bohanee, Kurdi (for Saugor), Nursingpo do. (Special Reserve), Kuruk Ba	Chindwara, Satari, Shapura, Kurwai (for Marble Rocks), Nagpoor, Hula Gate, Budlapoor, Wanghi, Narel, Chinchowli, Kamptee, Pedesauli, Khandalla, Lanowlee, Karli, Kurkulla, Pullegaum, Talaivadi, Dhinchwud, Kelsi, Poona, Koonee, Daporee, Yeoat, Cheirgaum, Mohol, Cheirgaum, Mohol, Packney, Shulapur, Hoodgee, Dorebail, Doodhee, Bheeswan, Kurtrus, Poomulwaree, Wurrungaum, Wadi, Nalgaum, Chunkeer, Mulkapoor, Siawa Bridge, Sandoora, Sullumi, Bheagaum,	Parsa, Dapki, Akola, Borrgaum, Katipurna, Moortizapoor, Mohona, Rodrun, Budnaira, Malkee, Chandoor, Dameergaun, Pooljaum, Dygaum, Wurdah, Pownar, Sindee, Boree, Kapri, Saigaon, Johwoor, Keim, Barsee Road, Marlora, Dhigee, Mohol, Packney, Shulapur, Hoodgee, Doodhee, Goodgoor, Kurtrus, Shahabad, Wadi, Nalwar, Yedagherry, Sydapore, Moed, Kistna, Chickaago, Raichore,

STATIONS ON THE B. & C. I. R. LINE

Colaba, Church Gate Street, Marine Line, Churney Rd, Grant Road, Mahalaxmee, Parell, Dadur, Mahim, Bandora, Andaree, Goregaum, Bersewa, Bhyndur, Basseth Road, Versur, Sopalla, Palghur	Boisur, Wasgaum, Danoo Road, Goelwood, Wevjee, Sunjan, Bheelar, Damaun Road, Oodwara, Purdee, Bulsar, Dongree, Boeleemora, Umulsar, Nowsaree, Muroiee, Sichena, Surat, Amroiee, Sion	Isgem, Bonee, Bolesur, Coach, Damaargaum, Jallei, Seagaum, Sirwan, Vowdal, Bhaloo, Jahore, Jadurpore, Sola, Broda, Kosad, Sawley, Kim, Kalui, Jarot, Ukor	Thasra, Pali, Borchavi, Narind Jbad, Mohamooda, Barsiree, Ahmedabad, Sahurmutte, Ambli Road, Sanund, Charolee, Jackwara, Veeramgaum, Jhond, Patree, Kharraghora, Sabli Road, Lillapore Rd, Limdoran, Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

Wadi Junc' Chitapore, Mulkid Gate, Seram	Nawandgi, Tandur, Dharur, Gangawar	Shahgunda, Sankarpalli, Lingampallie, Manapetgate	Hyderabad, Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL LINE.

Wadwan Junc. Do. City, Limdoli, Chuda, Rampur, Kundli	Botad, Ningala, Ujaliyat, Dhola Junc, Jalia, Dhasa, Lathi	Chital, Lemidhar, Kankavav, Kukharia, Vyadi, Jesur, Jasdan	Dhoraji, Sanasara, Somgad, Sihora, Vartej, Ghatechi, Bhavnagar

1 From 1 to 30 minutes for Refreshments.
2 Junction for Lines
¶ 30 minutes for Dinner. ¶¶ 60 minutes for Dinner.

SK

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1st MAY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Gwalior, Captain P. Harris, arrived in Bombay harbour at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, with the overland mails of the 1st May. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Mr W Morton Shaw	Major Hamilton
Col J C Doveton	Lieut A J Churchill
Mr J Costain	Staff Sergt R Carden
Miss Telfer	Sergt J Swain
Lieut F S Garrat	Bandmaster Stevens

FROM BRINDISI.

Lieut F B Deane	Major A K Abbot
Capt Jamieson	Major Clark-Kennedy
Lieut-Col Young	Mr Davies
Capt C B Vaughan	

FROM ADEN.

Lieut-Col Bromhead	Capt Hukson
Capt Sandbach	Capt St. Clair
Capt Kunhardt	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 25TH APRIL TO 1ST MAY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen and the Princes Beatrice were present on Saturday at the confirmation of the Hereditary Grand Duke of Hesse at Darmstadt. Her Majesty also attended the christening of the infant child of Princess Louis of Battenberg, and was one of the sponsors.

The Prince and Princess of Wales concluded their visit to Ireland on Monday, travelling from Baron's Court, the seat of the Duke of Abercorn, to Larne, where they embarked in the Royal yacht. Their reception at the various stopping points was very cordial, but at Omagh a hostile demonstration was made.

The Prince and Princess of Wales reached Euston Station on Tuesday, and proceeded to Marlborough House.

In the House of Lords on Friday, Lord Lamington gave notice of a resolution to withdraw from the maritime declaration of Paris respecting captures at sea. The Infants Bills was considered and several amendments were proposed, but were not adopted. On Monday, the Lunacy Acts Amendment Bill was read a second time. On Tuesday the Criminal Law Amendment Bill was considered in Committee, and objections were taken to some of the clauses, but no material alterations were introduced. Last night Earl Granville stated that the Russian Government denied the reported advance of their troops on the Murghab. The Infants Bill was considered in Committee.

In the House of Commons on Friday, in the Irish Registration Bill an amendment was proposed to throw the cost of registration on the Consolidated Fund instead of the local rates, and, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's vigorous opposition, the proposal was agreed to by 62 against 56 votes. On Monday, after a debate on Mr. A. O'Connor's motion to divide the Vote of Credit into two parts, which was resisted by the Government and was negatived on a division by 229 to 186, Mr. Gladstone, in Committee of Supply, stated the reasons for asking for the Vote of Credit of 11 millions sterling. He intimated that further operations in regard to the Soudan would cease, and that the strength of the empire would be made available in other quarters should it become necessary. The Vote was immediately agreed to, without discussion. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the Civil Service Estimates in Committee of Supply. On Tuesday the amendments to the Seats Bill were considered, and the House was counted out at 10 minutes to 3 o'clock. On Wednesday the amendments to the Seats Bill were further discussed. Last night Mr. Gladstone expressed regret that he had been unadvisedly tempted on Monday to refer to past controversies in respect of the Vote of Credit proposed by the late Government in 1878; and Sir S. Northcote said he was glad to be relieved from the duty of answering those remarks. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then stated the Budget for the ensuing year. He showed that the total deficit on the year arising from unexpected demands for Egypt was £3,732,000 and that added to the Vote of Credit left an amount of nearly 15 millions to be provided for. This he proposed to do by adding 2d. in the pound to the income-tax, by some alterations in the death duties, by an addition of 2s. per gallon on spirits and of 1s. per barrel on beer, and the balance required would be obtained by the suspension of the Sinking Fund. The statement was followed by the usual desultory discussion on the various points raised in it.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and on Tuesday, all the Ministers being present, except Earl Spencer on the first occasion.

Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, left Dublin on Monday for London.

Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., speaking on Tuesday at a dinner of the Eighty Club, said that while it was the duty of the Government to make every effort to avoid war, yet, should those efforts be unsuccessful, he was certain that the English democracy would display that courage and patience that had ever distinguished the Anglo-Saxon race.

Professor Vambery delivered a lecture at Sheffield on Monday on Russian progress in Central Asia, in the course of which he pointed out the serious dangers to which India would be exposed if a further advance were permitted.

Mr. J. D'A. Samuda, the eminent iron ship builder, and formerly M. P. for the Tower Hamlets, died on Monday last, aged 72.

Frederick Helmore, who was convicted at the Central Criminal Court last week of threatening Miss Gerrerson, was on Monday sentenced to 15 months' hard imprisonment.

James Lee was convicted on Tuesday of the murder of Inspector Simmons at Romford, and was sentenced to death.

A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms on Friday, at which it was resolved to form a National Land Company, with a view to enable persons of limited means to enter upon agricultural pursuits. The Earl of Carnarvon presided, and among the speakers were the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Ripon, Mr. A. Grey. M.P., Lord Thurlow, and other eminent personages.

The war preparation at the various dockyards and military establishments are being prosecuted with unrelaxed energy, and the Admiralty has contracted for the immediate construction of 40 torpedo boat.

A fire broke out early on Friday morning in an oilman's shop in the Borough, and five lives were lost, several other persons being injured.

OBITUARY.—Lieut.-Col. G. P. Ricketts, Ben. Ret.; Major T. L. Lewis, Ben. S. C.; Surg.-Major T. W. Whitelock, Mad. Ret.; Capt. J. F. Wilkins, Bom. Ret.; the Hon. H. A. B. Agar; J. D'Aguilar Samuda, late M. P.; Lady Selina Dent; Dowager Lady Sarah Worsley; Lady Hawkshaw; Lady Mary Lindsay.

The principal item of news from the Afghan frontier is the advance of the Russians to Merutchak, which however is denied by the Government of St. Petersburg.

A report from General Komaroff has been published at St. Petersburg reiterating his statement that the conflict at Penjdeh had been caused by the aggressive movements of the Afghan troops. A semi-official reply to Mr. Gladstone's statement in the House of Commons on Monday also vindicates the Russian commander from responsibility for the conflict.

The French papers regard an Anglo-Russian war as almost certain, and their general sympathies do not appear to be with this country. The German Press regard the positon as extremely critical, but unanimously discourage all idea of German mediation. The Vienna newspapers manifest greater sympathy with Great Britain, while the Hungarian journals are strong in their expressions of good will towards her.

The reception of Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons and the immediate assent to the Vote of Credit are remarked upon by all foreign papers as remarkable evidence of the patriotic unanimity which sacrifices party spirit to national interests.

Speculations are rife in the Continental journals as to the probable course of other Powers in the event of war between Great Britain and Russia. It is even suggested that one motive for German abstentions from interference is a possible opportunity for the annexation of Holland.

The withdrawal of the British troops from the Upper Nile is expected to be carried out soon. General Graham is also believed to have received instructions to prepare for the embarcation at Suakim of a considerable portion of his force. The Arabs have recently renewed night attacks on the British advanced posts at Otao.

The *Bosphore Egyptien* difficulty has been settled, the Egyptian Government apologizing to the French Diplomatic Agent and the paper to be allowed to reappear.

The Brussels Chamber of Deputies has adopted a declaration empowering King Leopold to assume the title of Chief of the Congo State.

General Middleton's column, which is advancing against the insurgents in Western Canada, had a severe conflict with the enemy on Friday at Fish Creek, but the conflict was indecisive, and further fighting is evidently impending.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr G W Rivas, B C S	Major D H Robertson, B Inf
Mr W Lambe, H C S	Capt G B Renny, B S C
Mr H C Barston, B C S	Capt C J Jamieson, B S C
Mr F W Fortse, B C S	Capt S Grant, R Eng
Mr R H Pilcher, B C S	Capt C W J Hingston, B S C
Mr A S Gerrard, B U C S	Lieut J Burns, H
Mr R D A Innes, B U C S	Lieut W J K Dobbin, B S C
Mr C A R Wood, B U C S	Surg C W S Deakin, B
Mr G A St Browne, B U C S	Con J H Fairley, B
Mr H F Campbell, B U C S	Con E Bredin, H
Mr D H Hunter, B U C S	Col D W Laughton, M S C
Mr J L Pendall, B U C S	Lt-Col S E R Butler, M S C
Mr J H Cornwall, B U C S	Mr R W Fraser, M C S
The Rev P Nicolas, B E Est	The Rev W W Elwes, M A, M
Mr C I S E Palmer, B U C S	
Mr P J Lenard, B U C S	Mr N A Moss, B U C S
Lt-Col G Young, B S C	Mr K T Best, B U C S
Lt-Col C A Raylay, B S C	Col P H Le Geyt, B o S C
Lt-Col W J Parker, B S C	Lieut R P S Barnett, B o S C
Major J G Stone, R Art	Con F Deane, B o

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E J Alexander, B U C S, 3 mo	Mr B Myers, B U C S, 3 weeks
Mr G W Strettell, B U C S, 6 mo	

THE AFGHAN FRONTIER QUESTION.

BECAUSE of a report that the Russians had made another advance in Central Asia and occupied Meruchak, there existed the week the mail left England a very general feeling both in England and abroad that war with Russia was inevitable. The Ameer was reported to have informed Lord Dufferin at Rawul Pindee that he regarded the occupation of Penjdeh as a matter of no great moment; but that he attached the greatest importance to Meruchak remaining in his hands. It was announced in Parliament on May 1, however, that the reported advance to Meruchak was not true. Among the rumours that were current was one that the Czar was about to proceed to Moscow, and there issue a war manifesto. Another was that a Russian ultimatum had been sent from St. Petersburg to the British Government calling upon England for an immediate answer whether she accepts the first boundary proposition of the Russian Government, and intimating that if she does not accept that proposition the Russian troops will immediately receive orders to advance against Herat.

THE PENJDEH AFFAIR.

The following telegram from General Komaroff, which was despatched from Askhabad on the 24th of April, was published in the St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* :—"The telegram prohibiting the occupation of Penjdeh reached me on the 23rd of March. As I only communicated it to the commanders of the outposts it was not generally known. Lieutenant-Colonel Zacrszevski, with my permission, interviewed and corresponded with the British officers, but entirely in a private capacity. I did not admit that they had the right to carry on official *pourparlers*, and I addressed my demands direct to the commander of the Afghan detachment, Colonel Alikhanoff, with a sotnia of Turkomans, rode in the direction of Morkala along our bank of the river. To advance to Penjdeh was by no means my intention. To march in the daytime with a sotnia armed with sabres only in the rear of a detachment 4,000 strong is inconceivable. One company marched on the heights on the right bank of the Murghab, but did not even reach our vedettes on the left bank. When the Afghans began to approach the company returned by order to the camp. In view of the constant movements, extending over hundreds of versts, it is not possible for me to furnish accurate periodical reports; but I shall report as far as possible anything worth noticing. Extraordinary inundations of the rivers and watercourses have interrupted communications. To cross the river is only possible for accomplished swimmers. There was nothing new to report from Sarakhs up to the 18th inst."

Referring to Sir Peter Lumsden's despatch of the 17th ult. respecting the collision between the Russians and the Afghans on the 30th of March, the *Official Messenger* said :—

The unfavourable local circumstances, and especially the bad condition of the roads, owing to the extraordinary overflow of the rivers and watercourses, have delayed the arrival of the officer whom General Komaroff despatched with a detailed report of the affair of the 30th ult. Nevertheless the information already to hand as well as the telegrams previously received from General Komaroff contain sufficient data to render it possible to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the degree of foundation for Sir Peter Lumsden's doubts regarding the authenticity of General Komaroff's reports. Sincerely desirous of settling the Russo-Afghan frontier question by means of friendly negotiations with England in the sense of the arrangement previously arrived at between the British and Russian Governments, the latter Government readily consented to entrust the delimitation of the frontier to Commissioners appointed by each party for that purpose. But the unexpected entry of the Afghans into Penjdeh and the advance of the Afghan troops down the Murghab and Heri Rood rivers compelled Russia on her side to provide for the protection of her rights in a practical manner against arbitrary seizures of territory by the Afghans. In view of this, General Komaroff was instructed at the beginning of January last to occupy with vedettes the line extending from Zulfikar along the Heri Rood, *vid* Kech Risilias, Kech Rissume, Chemen-i-beid, and Chouzikhan, as far as Pul-i-Khisti. At the latter place there is an ancient bridge across the Kushk River, which forms the western boundary of the Penjdeh oasis. The Russian commanders were at the same time enjoined to abstain from an armed collision with the Afghans unless the latter themselves provoked the encounter. The Russian occupation of the above points took place on the 20th of February, and on the 4th of March the British Government informed us through Sir Mowart Peel that the Afghans had been requested not to attack the Russian troops with the object of driving them from their positions, but solely to resist a further Russian advance. The British Government at the same time expressed the wish that pending the settlement of the boundary question the commanders of the Russian outposts should be ordered to abstain from advancing. The Russian Government agreed to this with certain restrictions; and it, consequently, in consideration, a Russian outpost was already stationed at Pul-i-Khisti and an Afghan outpost at Ak Tepe. General Komaroff was requested not to occupy Penjdeh, and so acting the Russian Government had in view that the despatches from Sir Peter Lumsden received by the British Government entirely confirmed the above account. As the Russian outposts had left Penjdeh, the Afghan outpost was stationed on the right bank of the Kushk River, the explanation of the British Government that the Afghans had been requested to stop their advance entirely excluded the possibility of assuming that the Afghans might advance their outposts to the left bank of the Kushk. When approaching Pul-i-Khisti, General Komaroff found on the left bank of the Kushk River—*i.e.*, outside the Penjdeh district—the Afghan party, and this as this was in contradiction with the information he had received, he felt bound for the protection of his small detachment to request the Afghan commander to withdraw from the left bank of the river. The refusal of the Afghan commander was the direct cause of the collision on the 30th ult. Hence it is evident that the intention attributed to General Komaroff of bringing on a collision is in contradiction with the facts. The General did not overstep his orders when he insisted upon the evacuation of the left bank of the river. The Russian Government is not at present able to say why the orders mentioned above, which it has agreed, as has been stated, with the information received by the British Government, should have been interpreted in a different manner by the British officers attached to the Afghan detachment which occupied Penjdeh. General Komaroff's despatch of the 18th inst., contains explanations regarding several points of Sir Peter Lumsden's telegram of the 17th of April, concerning which General Komaroff's final opinion has not yet been received.

The *Standard's* special correspondent with Sir Peter Lumsden gives some further particulars of the attack upon Penjdeh in a despatch dated Tirpul, April 23 (via Meshed, April 28) :—

Further details connected with the affair at Penjdeh are continually coming to hand. It now appears that General Komaroff informed the Czar before the 30th ult.—the day on which the battle took place—that Pul-i-Khisti was in Russian territory. At the interview which took place on the 29th the Russian commander informed Captain Yate, the British representative, that the fact of General Komaroff having affirmed Pul-i-Khisti to be Russian ought to be sufficient. The British officer pointed out the absurdity of such a pretension, seeing that the Afghans were at that moment actually in possession of the place. Before the battle the Russians dated their letters from Pul-i-Khisti.

It is stated that General Komaroff has sent letters to the Afghans expressing his surprise at their conduct in resisting his advance, and forcing him to battle. The Afghans are indignant at his impudence. The Afghans are much more cordial towards the British now that their first irritation against us after their defeat is subsiding. They are beginning to see that the fault was none of ours. The Russians are circulating rumours of the Ameer's imprisonment in India.

THE POSITION AT HERAT.

The position as regards Herat has undergone a complete change. The population there are, at the most, neutral, and are ready with explanations of the Russian statements and intentions. It is improbable that much assistance will be obtained from Herat. The loyal demonstrations of the Mahommedan Princes of India have produced an excellent effect in Turkestan.

Telegraphing from Tirpul on April 24 (via Meshed April 29), the same correspondent says :—"The attitude of the Afghans is much more cordial and friendly than it has been. The change is due partly to their confidence that England is ready and prepared to assist them to repel Russian aggression, partly to the skill and tact with which Sir Peter Lumsden has smoothed down all difficulties which have arisenl. The Afghans popularly ascribe the present conflict to jealousy on the part of the Russians lest England should interfere actively in Central Asia."

The Tirpul correspondent of the *Times* sends the following, dated April 27 :—

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Large Russian reinforcements are said to be on their way from the Caspian; but the number of troops east the Caspian is greatly exaggerated at home. The Russians no doubt intend to make a dash at Herat when the present negotiations have served their end.

THE REPORTED AFGHAN ATTACK AT ZULFIKAR.

With reference to the various Russian falsehoods that have been circulated in England, I may say that no attack was made on the Russian troops at Zulfikar. Badghis is not the land of the Turkomans. The people of Penjdeh are peaceful and industrious, in spite of the continuous Russian effort to play the Bulgarian game again. The only reason why Russia desires Penjdeh is that she may be posted across the hundred miles of desert lying between Yulatan and Penjdeh, whence there is a short and easy road to Herat. The statement that Russia is not in possession of Penjdeh is in keeping with her general line of assertion. Her troops are close to Ak Tepe, n the very centre of Penjdeh, whose northern limit is Sariyazi, through which she is already making a military road, threatening the communications between Herat and Turkestan. The Russian commanders, after taking Ak Tepe (which they may possibly assert not to be in Penjdeh or on the right bank of the Kushk), occupied the Governor's tents and issued edicts as governors, while they forcibly demanded the surrender of the presents given by the British Commissioner, no doubt appropriating them as private property. It is generally believed that if we fight now the first movement of the British troops will be the signal for a conflagration through Central Asia and the eventual break-up of the Russian Empire, in spite of some unavoidable initial successes against the Afghan muzzle-loaders; while if we wait another year or two Russia will have her railway open, and the issue will be much less certain, and our prestige will have crumbled away owing to our tame acquiescence in Russia's insulting demands, her refusal even to consider the just claims of Afghanistan, though advocated by England, and her open course of persistent insult to the Commission invited by herself, winding up with the massacre of some half-armed Afghans. Russia's action is contrary to every usage of civilized nations. The firm attitude of the British Cabinet excites feelings of warm devotion here.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

At all military centres in England the preparations for war were being continued, and, as the result of vigorous recruiting, nearly every corps on the roster for foreign service has been made up to its war strength. The greatest activity, too, prevails in the dockyards. The vessels which were to form the fleet which was being got ready for special service were being commissioned—for instance, the Devastation and Rupert were commissioned at Portsmouth on the forenoon of April 1 by Captain Lord Walter Kerr, with a complement of 352 officers and men, and the latter by Captain King, with a complement of 237. The delay in commissioning the ships said to be due to the disposition of the Government to take so extreme a measure while negotiations were pending; everything short of commissioning the ships has been done, and when once the order went forth Portsmouth Whitehall will have a very formidable squadron of ironclads, gun-boats, and torpedo-boats could in the course of a brief period be made ready for service. The following is a list of the ships of the mercantile marine already taken up by the Admiralty to be fitted as armed cruisers :—Oregon, America, Arcadia, Umbria, Massilia, Lusitanic, Coptic, Britannia, Moor, Mexican, Pembroke Castle, Glenogle, India, Alaska, Stirling Castle, and Encastle. Negotiations are also proceeding for the taking over of four other vessels. The first four ships are now at Liverpool completely fitted for their guns, which will be put on board this week. The Massilia, Lusitania, Coptic, Britannia, Moor, Mexican, Pembroke Castle, Glenogle, India, and Stirling Castle are now in port at British foreign stations or on the way thither, and they will be equipped abroad.

The Agent-General for New South Wales has received a telegram from the Honourable W. B. Dalley, Acting Colonial Secretary, Sydney, stating that if there is no probability of military employment for the New South Wales Contingent in the Soudan, and they volunteer for service in India or elsewhere, where they may be required, the New South Wales Government will approve and maintain the force at the cost of the colony on the same terms as in Egypt. The contingent has volunteered for service in India or elsewhere.

Telegrams from Russia, Berlin, and Vienna continue to speak of extensive war preparations in Russia. At Cronstadt the work goes on day and night. Submarine mines are reported to be charged and ready to explode. The squadron which is ready to sail as soon as the ice breaks, will remain partly at Cronstadt to defend the harbour, while the remainder takes up a position near Finland. The torpedo fleet, numbering one hundred boats, will be divided into two squadrons, under the command of Admirals Koroulloff, for the defence of Finland, and Povikoff and Bay and the Russian Baltic coasts. All accounts agree that the Russian troops are massed in the Caspian. Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg that the Russian Government during the month has sent 10,000 troops from Baku across the Caspian Sea. Of this force, 6,000 have landed at Chikisiar and 4,000 at Krasnovodsk. Two thousand additional troops have also been sent to Merv from Turkestan. Prior to the despatch of these reinforcements, 5,000 men were stationed in the Trans-Caspian province. Merv is the nearest point to the Afghan frontier where a large Russian force is now assembled. The total force now numbered about 40,000, and by order of the Russian Minister of War it is stated that the number of officers shall be increased. The infantry regiments of the Guard consist of seven subaltern in each regiment, and in the three rifle battalions of the Guard and the twenty-four battalions of the army by two subalterns in each battalion. The staff of officers in the Guard cavalry regiments is also to be increased—namely, in the Warsaw, Vienna, Odessa, and Kieff military districts by four subalterns for each regiment. In each of the other military districts by districts one subaltern officer will be added to the staff. The total addition of seven officers to the existing staffs of the infantry regiments is to be effected gradually, as the credits to be assigned for that purpose by the Council of the Empire become available. The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says :—

I am informed, on authority which can be trusted, that the Russian Minister of War has ordered the partial mobilisation of the army of the Caucasus—an order which stops all leaves, places all the regiments on a war footing, and requires them to be in readiness to march at a few hours' notice. The officials at the remount depots have received notice from the War Office that the largest possible number of carriages and trucks is to be held at the immediate disposal of the army. The Russian newspapers have been admonished to military movements and preparations. Within the last few days 200 siege mortars have been transported to Odessa, and a great number of torpedoes and mining materials to Sebastopol. Russian warships in the Black Sea. The representatives of three important English firms at Odessa have just received orders from their London houses to wind up all business forthwith, and to return to England.

THE THREE EMPEROR ALLIANCE.

Many allusions have been made of late to the Skiernievice meeting, at which the alliance is said to have been renewed between Germany and Russia. Russia was intriguing in Servia and other neighbouring States. Since the meeting all danger of war between Germany and Russia has disappeared; the intrigues have entirely ceased in the Balkan States, and Russia has devoted herself exclusively to the furtherance of her aims in Central Asia. Hitherto it has been assumed that Russia's movements in Europe were abandoned on condition that she had full liberty of action in Asia. A more probable assumption is that Russia was made to understand that, while her restless ness would not be tolerated in Europe, she might do as she would in Asia. Now, should no treaty was made. A verbal arrangement was merely concluded on the above lines. Now, should war break out, Russia is place in this dilemma. Nobody doubts that England will send a fleet through the Dardanelles. If then Russia proceed to invade Turkey through Europe, the compact with the Central Powers naturally falls to the ground. I have, therefore, reason to believe that, in order to avoid a Russian war in Asia, and would endeavour to reach Constantinople from the Asiatic side. This view is strengthened by the fact that very few troops are in Finland and in Russian Armenia, where forces have for some time been concentrated. The Muscovite Government appears confident in its ability to cope with England and Turkey; but it will try to refrain from any step which might be deemed provocative by Austria. Without enlarging further on this theme, it will be seen that formidable difficulties will confront Russia from the outset. Nor is it rash to predict that many others will not fail to present themselves as the course of events shall be developed."

Another correspondent, discussing this subject, says :—"It is clear that Russia means war—first, because she is under the delusion that she can make war with impunity; and, secondly, because she is following the plan adopted at Skiernievice. It is now known that at that meeting of the three Emperors Russia was told she could do what she liked in Central Asia, on condition of giving up her Byzantine dreams. The four reasons attributed to Prince Bismarck for pushing on Russia in Central Asia, are these : (1) Compensation to be given to Russia in the East, in order to obtain her consent to compensation in the Austro-German provinces, and by the annexation of Holland; (2) Siberian ism, which is a menace for Germanism, to be pushed towards Asia; (3) England to be embarrassed and weakened, in order to be deprived of a portion of her colonial trade; (4) Germany wishes to guard herself against the rebound of a Socialist revolution, sooner or later inevitable in Russia. A perusal of the German newspapers shows that Russia is not being held back, but pushed on."

DESIGNS ON HERAT.

Advices from Cabul received in Vienna state that the Ameer has received a letter from a high personage in Bokhara, containing the following passages : —"If you really go to war against Russia you must be cautious, so that the Muscovs do not entice you into a trap. I know for certain that the Russians, although they are discussing large masses of troops towards Herat, will not go beyond that city. There they will accumulate their forces to draw on the English and Afghan armies to the walls of Herat. While you with the English attempt to drive the Russians out of Herat, a Russian army drawn up near Samarcand will cross Bokhara and the Amou Daria and advance to Balkh, to proclaim as Ameer your cousin Achmed Ayoub. The Russians hope thereby to provoke a revolution in Afghanistan. When the revolt has reached Herat the gates of Cabul will be closed to you and the gates of Candahar to the English. Divide your troops between Herat and Cabul in order to risk the loss of your throne. I repeat that the Russians will not go beyond Herat."

General Zelenoy, who was appointed by the Russian Government their commissioner for the delimitation of the Afghan frontier, has contributed an account of Afghanistan to the Caucasian section of the Russian Geographical Society, of which the following passages relating to Herat are the more interesting :—"The most fertile district of the whole of the Iranian plateau is Herat, with its excellent soil and rivers. The harvests there are always good, and there are two in the year, so that they reap forty grains for one sown. In another paper on Herat we have described the grains and fruits which abound there. There are two crops of tobacco a year, and opium is brought there from India by the route of Candahar. The cotton is of two kinds—white and brown. The wool is manufactured into cloth, which is exported to India and even to England. The horses of the Hazaras are famous, and superior even to those of the Turcomans. The silk is only used for local purposes, but the iron and lead are exported. Herat is the centre of the commerce of India, Persia, the Caspian Sea, Orenburg, and Samarcand. From it the routes start for Candahar, Meshed, Seistan, Merv, and Maimena. It is said that the route from Herat to Meshed is suitable for carriages, which ought to be true, seeing that the Persian troops have several times traversed it with artillery. Herat, like all Afghan towns and even villages, is surrounded by a wall made out of dry clay, of which each side is about a mile and the height nearly forty feet. The ditch is full of water, and the English constructed a glacis in 1838. The six gates are covered with brick towers. At the north-east extremity is a citadel built of bricks Chakhar Bagh, and finds, it may be, additional satisfaction in death at the hands of infidels from the fact that he fell under the concentrated fusillade of a whole battalion.

THE PROPOSAL TO ARBITRATE.

The *Standard* announces, "upon unquestionable authority," that the present position of the Afghan dispute is this :—The proposal of Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet is that Russia and England should agree to submit to the arbitration of some one of the Crowned Heads of Europe the simple question, whether the arrangement of the 17th of March has been broken by Russia. This proposal is now under the consideration of the Government of the Czar, and it has been decided to convoke a meeting of the Committee of Ministers at Gatschina to consider the question.

THE DANGER TO INDIA.

The *Moscow Gazette* contains an energetic article on the insignificance of the point in dispute :—"The danger to India," says the writer, "would not be lessened if Russia remained at Sarakhs, and not one soldier would be withdrawn from the Indian frontier were drawn at the Paropamisus. After what England has done and said against Russia the latter cannot remain satisfied with what she would have accepted at first. She must now go further, and the blame for it must fall on England alone, who has dealt her a stealthy and unjustifiable blow in the meantime by capturing Port Hamilton, a position of the greatest importance to Russia. If all this history of Afghan delimitation is only comedy, if England by crying out against us wishes to raise her prestige after so many failures and so much humiliation, it is time to cease from that sort of amusement, unless she desires to suffer still more abasement."

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

Lord Granville stated that on the receipt of the report of April 23 from Sir Peter Lumsden that the Russians had advanced to Meruchak the Government thought it their duty to address an inquiry to St. Petersburg on the subject, and Sir Edward Thornton had telegraphed in reply that the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs had informed him that no Russian troops had advanced to Meruchak. Sir Peter Lumsden had also since telegraphed that the former statement was unfounded.

Notice was given by Lord Lamington that on Friday, May 8, he should move that, in consequence of our present unsatisfactory relations with Russia, the attention of the nation has been called to the Declaration of Paris 1856, which has never been ratified by Parliament or received the consent of the sovereign; and that it is now our duty to withdraw from that Declaration, and thus maintain our ancient maritime rights so essential to the power and prosperity of the empire.

On the Report of Amendments to the Infants Bill, it was proposed to expunge those clauses empowering the mother to appoint guardians for her children to act in conjunction with her husband after her death, but the clause was affirmed by thirty to twenty-eight.

Sir S. Northcote having asked whether the Government had received any information which they could communicate to the House with regard to the movements of Russia in Afghanistan, Lord E. Fitzmaurice replied that in a telegram from Simla, dated April 23, which reached the Foreign Office on the 26th, Sir Peter Lumsden mentioned a report having been received by the Governor of Herat and forwarded by him, that the Russians had advanced thirty miles south of Pulikhisti to Meruchak. In a telegram received that day, Sir Peter Lumsden, incidentally to other matters, alluded to "the recent occupation of Meruchak" by the Russians.

Mr. F. Barton inquired when the pledge now first given to the present Ameer of Afghanistan that the British Government would be responsible for the integrity of Afghan territory.

Mr. J. K. Cross, in reply, read a document, dated Aug. 7, 1880, addressed to the Ameer on behalf of her Majesty's Government, stating that as Russia and Persia were pledged to abstain from interference in Afghan affairs, if any foreign Power attempted to interfere, and that interference led to an unprovoked aggression on his dominions, the British Government would be prepared to aid him to such extent and in such manner as might appear to be necessary, provided he followed unreservedly the advice of the Government in regard to his external relations. This engagement was renewed by two letters from the Viceroy, on Feb. 22 and June 16, 1883.

THE WAR IN THE SOUDAN.

THE troops on the Nile are to be withdrawn to Wady Halfa at once, and the main body of the force which has been operating from Suakim is also to be withdrawn; indeed, the movement has been begun with the departure of the Royal Marines. The force which will remain at Suakim will be the Berkshire and Surrey Regiments and the Indian contingent. Osman Digna is becoming active again, and is said to be collecting fresh forces to follow on. On April 24 about forty shots were fired into the camp at Tambouk, but fortunately no casualties were caused, and the enemy were driven off by the screw-guns and by volleys from the troops stationed on the hills adjacent to the camp. On the night six shots were ineffectually fired into the camp at Otao. Colonel Paget, with twenty picked men of Scots Guards, went out and lay in ambush on the hill a thousand yards due south of Tambouk, whence the enemy had fired, but no enemy came near the spot during the night. A strong party of the enemy fired into the Otao zareeba on Sunday night, April 25, wounding three men of the Coldstream Guards and some camp followers. Again, on Monday morning, at half-past eight, about a hundred Hadendowas opened fire into our camp at Tambouk. At 2,000 yards' distance their fire was quite harmless; but they were evidently prevented from coming nearer by the fear of our screw-guns. On Tuesday morning a party of Hadendowas cut the telegraph-wires, pulled down several places, between Handoub and Suakim. On the following night they approached to within 1,000 yards of the town, scooped out the sand from underneath five railway-sleepers and set them on fire, also firing a large pile of sleepers by the side of the line. They also carried away with them a long length of the telegraph-wires, and some iron ends of the telegraph-wires.

A reconnaissance was made on Wednesday along the Hasheen Valley to Deberet by the mounted Guards and Naval Brigade, supported by the Bengal Lancers commanded by Colonel Colvin. This force acted in concert with a detachment of cavalry sent from Handoub under Sir George Greaves. It was known that some hundreds of Arabs were in the valley in the morning, but they had dispersed before our troops arrived.

Fifteen hundred coolies arrived at Suakim on Saturday in the Jumna, and were disembarked. For some reason or other they were re-embarked next day.

From Dongola there is news that the Sheikh Salem Isawi, of the Kabbabish tribe, has been invested with a robe of honour. This is a recognition of the valuable services that his tribe rendered us during our advance on Khartoum. A telegram from Merawee says that the Mudir's troops made a successful raid last Sunday upon Abdassi Island, near Birti, and killed its principal sheikh, who for a long time past has been a strong advocate of the Mahdi's cause, and has prevented the people from paying their taxes. On Monday evening a strong body of the Hassaniyeh tribe, from Sarniyeh Wells, attacked a body of villagers who were met for their weekly fair at Nourri, about eight miles from Merawee. The villagers lost a few leading men, and wounded several of the marauders, who withdrew, carrying off slaves and cattle.

The *Daily Telegraph* printed on Thursday a letter from its correspondent at Suakim, in which he gives an account of the difficulties under which General Graham's convoys moved between the base and the advanced positions. One feature of those toilsome marches was the presence of "suicidal Soudanese," "professional fanatics," men who appeared to fight not to conquer, but to die. They do not hesitate to attack in small numbers. "If not stretched out on the ground before they reach the square, they fling themselves upon our bayonets with a dauntless intrepidity that only voluntary martyrdom or madness can explain. Single men, snapping their fingers, hopping and skipping, barking and grunting, would sometimes manage to come up within spear-length, but only to receive at the rifle's muzzle that death which they seem with such light hearts to seek." Here is the correspondent's description of one of these attacks :—

One of our vedettes suddenly comes upon the advancing mob. He is seen from the square to wheel round abruptly and gallop in. Another, and then another, at the same moment touches the enemy, and so all down the scouting line the warning passes. The bugles sound the halt; the square stands still; the rifles rattle as the troops face round, every man looking straight to his front as the bushes of thorn. There is half a minute of suspense, while the camels being pulled down on to their knees are grumbling. Here and there an officer is closing up the line. Then suddenly the bugles sound again; the word of command repeated on every side, "Prepare for the enemy!" sets the rifles clattering again. The staff ride into the square. Then a few seconds' lull, and then there bursts from the bush the clamour of the charging Hadendowas, and in quick response our rifles answer with a volley. As hotly as they can pour it in our men let them have it, and the storm is furious for awhile. Just as they seem warming to it, and the firing is at its steadiest and fiercest, the bugles sound the "Cease fire!" Crack! crack! goes an independent rifle here and there, and the attack is over. What are the results to the enemy? No one can tell. Not a man that showed himself escaped. Yet they seem few enough for such a fierce fusillade, these scattered men lying among the thorn-shrubs with their faces towards our square. Here is a group tumbled up together, and here is another. But, all told, not a hundred. What did they attack for? And how comes it that the main body, with such a splendid lead given them, did not follow? Everybody wonders whether there are any more, and if it is all over. Yes, it is all over—for the present. The line of vedettes is moving forward again, the bugles sound the march, the rifles are sloped, and on we trudge again. At intervals—sometimes of a few minutes, sometimes of half-hours—the same scene is repeated, except that "the enemy" turns out to be only a single fanatic or a dozen. But in bush you must argue from the one in sight to possible thousands unseen. So the single fanatic goes to the grave under a fire that would have exterminated his clan, and finds, it may be, additional satisfaction in death at the hands of infidels from the fact that he fell under the concentrated fusillade of a whole battalion.

INDIAN IN PARLIAMENT.

PROMOTION IN INDIA.

ON Friday, April 24, Mr. Gibson asked the Secretary of State for War whether the Government intended to consider the claims and grievances of the Indian military officers, with a view to the removal of their discontent at the present slowness of promotion.

Mr. Cross : I am not aware the discontent prevails among the officers of her Majesty's Indian forces in respect of promotion. Recently, on the issue by the War Office or a Royal Warrant giving promotion in the corps of Royal Engineers to the rank of Captain in eleven, instead of as heretofore in twelve, years, the change was introduced in the Indian Staff Corps, promotion in which is made on the same lines as in the Engineers. I do not know that any further change is now contemplated.

THE THANA DISTRICT.

On Tuesday, April 28, Mr. Slagg asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether it was a fact that the Government of Bombay have recently appropriated as a "protected forest" about 1,000 square miles of wooded land in the Thana district; whether the population of the district had not from time immemorial exercised unlimited right of user over the said woodland; whether that step had not caused serious discontent among nearly 1,000,000 people, whose trade and agricultural and domestic necessities had been seriously affected thereby; and whether he would give or would obtain information as to the reasons which were held to justify that step.

Mr. J. K. Cross : To the first clause of my hon. friend's question I must reply that the "reserved" and "protected" forests in the Thana division amounted in 1879 to 2,034 square miles. 1884, by abandoning lands which it was not considered absolutely necessary to conserve, they have been reduced to 1,486 square miles. For many years previous to about 1870 the restrictions necessary for the protection of public forests were much disregarded, so that in some cases the people have come to regard practices which really are trespasses and destructive of the forests. The enforcement during the last fifteen or twenty years of these restrictions has caused some discontent. But the attention of the Indian Government has been constantly directed to the subject, and every concession has been and will continue to be made compatible with the preser vation of the forests.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON RUSSIA.

PROFESSOR ARMINIUS VAMBERY, who arrived in England on May 8, visited Sheffield on the following day, and delivered a lecture in the Albert-hall in that town. He was accompanied by Mr. C. E. Howard Vincent, the Conservative candidate for the Central Division of Sheffield, and met with a very gratifying reception. The Mayor of Sheffield (Alderman W. H. Brittain) presided at the Albert-hall, and introduced Professor Vambery as the steadfast friend of England as

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 18.

THE Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H O.	Inc.	Rs.	11,945
Do. do. branches	Dec.	,,	1,15,776
Other Deposits	Dec.	,,	28,972
Cash Credits undrawn	Inc.	,,	2,05,500
Cash Credits	Inc.	,,	45,203
Loans	Dec.	,,	10 35,944
Bills Discounted	Dec.	,,	9,74,801
Cash with oth-r Banks	Inc.	,,	1,45,409
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	,,	18,95,128

The actual falling off in the trade demand which these figures show is 22 lakhs, and added to last week makes a contraction of no less than 40 lakhs on the fortnight. It is no matter for surprise, therefore, that the directors of the bank have to-day reduced their rates of discount 1 per cent., making the minimum on demand loans secured by Government Paper 9 per cent. per annum. Indeed, looking to the rapidity with which the advanced rates of discount checked the demand for money, it is now very questionable whether the last rise was altogether warranted by the situation, and there can be little doubt that it will eventually lead to a corresponding depression.

EXCHANGE.—With the advice of Bar Silver in London having declined to 49½d. per oz. and only few bills offering, our market opened weak at a reduction of 1-16d. from Saturday's closing rates. Later on, when the reduction in the Bank of Bombay's rate of discount became known, the weakness was intensified, and we close to a fall altogether of ½d. in Bank Bills and 3-32d. in private paper, closing rates being :—

Bank Bills on demand	Is. 6 7-8d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	Is. 6 13-16d.	,,
Do. Three months' sight	Is. 6 29-32d.	,,
Credits ,, ,, ,,	Is. 7 5-32d.	,,
Francs ,, ,, ,,	2·02	,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened quiet at Rs. 95¾ for Fours ready, but easier money at once imparted a stronger tone, and the quotation has advanced to Rs. 96½. Fours-and-a-half are at Rs. 98½ to Rs. 99.

SHARES are very firm. Spinning and Weaving Mills are generally Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 firmer, business having been done in Manockjee Petit at Rs. 1,040, Orientals at Rs. 490, Jewraz Balloo at Rs. 947½, and Khutao Muckonjee at Rs. 800. In other things no quotable change has been made.

COTTON to-day has been dull again, so far as buying for export goes, but prices are firmly held, owing to weaker exchange and lower freights. Arrivals maintain about the same scale, the receipts for the half-week being again 26,000 bales ; and to all appearance the market will drag through the remainder of the season in the same unsatisfactory way as it has hitherto gone, small supplies keeping up rupee prices, while home buyers hold aloof. For Dholleras we now quote Rs. 200 for Good, other grades in proportion. Re-sales of Good Omras are reported at Rs. 189 per candy.

WHEAT is in rather a stupid position. From home the inquiry is very restricted, but here dealers are as firm as ever, and No. 1 White Pessy is held for Rs. 3-12 per cwt. Some of the native speculators have been having rather a bad time of it, and a few report themselves unable to pay their differences.

LINSEED is firm at Rs. 5-11½ bazaar, Rs. 5-13½ railway terms. Rapeseed we quote at Rs. 5-14 for Yellow Guzerat, Rs. 5 per cwt. for Red Cawnpore. These enhanced rates are due to weaker exchange, more than to any increase in the demand.

FREIGHTS are dull and tending lower. The steamers on the Liverpool berth especially find cargo very scarce, and something under nominal quotations would probably be accepted. We quote :—

	Ready.	Forward.
Liverpool ready	27s. 6d.	27s. 6d.
Open Charter	27s. 6d. to 28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Havre	30s.	27s. 6d.
Antwerp	28s. 9d.	27s. 6d.
Marseilles	35s.	33s.
Trieste-Venice	40s.	41s. to 42s. 6d.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	740
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	1 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	all	6 do.	118
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	450
National Bank of India	37,330	£ 250		do.	94

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	...	775
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	440
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,215
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	310
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	660
Bremen Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	...	185
Bombay Cotton Press.	1,000	125	125	41¼	200
Coimba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	715
Dholera P. & G. Co.	5 0	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,120
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,600
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	...	450
Khangsun Cotton Press Co.	240	500	5 0	Rs. 40	475xd
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	252½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	132½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	330
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	50	Rs. 45	530
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	160
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	10	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	620
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs 90	1,175xd
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	760

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,30	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	3,000	100	100	Rs. 2	100
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	680
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	635
Bhownuggur Mills	9,0 0	10	10		18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1, 0	Rs. 30	875
Budmera Mfg. Co. Ld	1,000	50	50	..	175
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs 40	675
Coimba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	750
Connaught Mills	840	500	400	..	420
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,00	Rs. 30	620
City of Bombay	600	1,0	1,000	..	7 0
D. Spinning	3,000	2, 0	2,0	..	162½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,0 0	1,	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	50	5	Rs. 25	735
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,200	1, 0	1,	25	570
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	50	5	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,00	..	125
Hindustan Mills	1,20	1,	1, 0	Rs. 40	785
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	50	7	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,	1,	Rs 50	1,055
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	4 0	5	50	Rs. 20	400
Indian Manuf Co. Ld.	768	1,00	1,0	..	900
James Greaves Mills	100	50	40	..	430
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,34	5	5	Rs. 40	500
Jewraz Bhalloo	1,30	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	917½
Khandeish	750	1,0	1,0	Rs. 30	740
Khatao Muckunjee	1,00	1,0	1,0	Rs. 40	800
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,50	1	1	Rs. 5	134
Madras United	500	1,0	1,0	160	2,550
Mahalukshmi	650	1,0	1,0	Rs. 35	6 0
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,0	1,0	Rs. 25	1,040
Manazon Spinning Co	5,000	2,	2	Rs. 9	197½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,120	1,00	1,0	Rs. 50	1,370
National Spinning	60,	1,0	1,0	..	600
NaigaumCottonCleaning Co., Ld.	1,00	100	1	..	95
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1,200	1,	1,	Rs. 20	900
Oriental	5,72	625	62	Rs. 1	490
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,5 0	400	40	Rs. 1	140
People of India S. & W. Company	1,00	25	250	6¼	160
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	135
Queen Spinning	800	1,0	1,0		675
Ripon	641	1,0	1,0	..	675
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,0	1,00	Rs. 5	1,45
Sholapore Mills	678	1,0	1,000	Rs. 70	1,310
Sooneerdas	650	1,0	1,000	Rs. 30	630
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	400
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	550
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,00	1,00	Rs. 25	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G.I.P Railway Co.'s Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p.ct	160
New £20 shares	..	£20	130-11-8	do.	350
Ditto	..	£20	5-7-2	do.	685
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do.	460
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do.	61
Do. New Shares	41	£18	6-5-0	do.	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown&Co., Ld.	1,000 / 750	200 / 200	200 / 150	10 p.c.	200 / 156
Badham, Pile &Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	170
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 10	213
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	1 0	10 5-32p.c	91
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-32p.c	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		9)
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	610
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	107 101
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,900
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	815
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	875
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	6 p.ct.	101
Bombay Brick & Tile Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	...	n
Bombay Tile Co.	1,000	100	00	..	0
Cash Bazaar	1,50	100	100	..	32
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	10½	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Rs. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22,	316
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	6	100
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	340
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,400
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,00	10	1 0	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co, Ld.	19,200	2,	25	Rs. 1	14
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 90	1,195
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 1	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12		p.ct.	127

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 16th May, as compared with the statement of the 9th May :—

LIABILITIES.	May 9. Rs.	May 16. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00 000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	25,00,000	25,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	37,53,332	37,65,297
do. do. at Branches	1o,03,478	14,86,827
Other Deposits	2,06,79 992	2,06,51,020
Post Bills	15,020	16,157
Cash Credits undrawn	4,69,283	6,74,783
	3,90,19,725	3,90,93,954
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	48,04,981	48,04,981
Cash Credits, on Security of Govt. Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	30,61,128	31,06,331
Loans, on Security of do.	47,71,707	37,35,763
Current Accounts, overdrawn	3,193	2,502
Bills Discounted and purchased	1,47,61,777	1,37,86,976
Stamps	29,173	29,098
Dead Stock Rs. 5,66,781		
Amt. applied in reduction 4,55,000	3,11,781	3,11,781
Cash Balances with Correspondents	3,09,776	4,55,185
Cash and Currency Notes	1,09,66,209	1,28 61,357
	3,90 19,725	3,90,93,954

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Sorrento, 1,775 tons, Captain W Wood, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Clan Fraser, 1,349 tons, Captain J E Roberts, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain John Carson, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Bhownuggur, 108 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bhownuggur (17th inst) with a general cargo and 26 deck passengers.

THE steam-ship Victoria, 1,531 tons, Captain J Coundon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Borrow 18th April, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Recta, 1 913 tons, Captain A Grate, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Newport (11th April,) brought a cargo of 3,250 tons coal. She is consigned to the Captain.

THE steam-ship Counsellor, 1,455 tons, Captain W Lang, arrived in harbour on the 17th inst. from Cardiff (11th April) with a cargo of 700 tons coal. She is consigned to Messrs. W and A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Counsellor (s)	Lang	Cardiff, April 11.
18	Gwalior (s)	Harris	Trieste, April 20.
	Victoria (s)	Cornbon	Borrow, April 18.
	Bhownuggur (s)	Nacoda	Bhownuggur, May 17

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Pachumba (s)	Simpson	Busorah.
	Clan Fraser (s)	Roberts	Liverpool.
	Peshwa (s)	Carson	Calcutta and Coast.
	Sorrento (s)	Wood	Hull.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Clan Cameron, for Liverpool.
,, Eden Hall, for Kurrachee.
,, Bhownuggur, for Bhownuggur.
Schooner Constance, for Maldew.
Brig Saduktaibari, for Penang and Singapore.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
11	Clan Buchanan (s)	Cobbett	Liverpool, April 2.
	Le Champenois	Fleuriot	Reunion.
	Saint Magnus	Simpson	Liverpool, Jan. 7.

DEPARTURES.

May 14.—Steamer City of Calcutta. Ship Cathcart Barque Savernake.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Venice s—100 drums boiled linseed. oil, E Escoffee 202 kegs paint of sorts, E Abdool Carreem ; 75 packages empty lemonade bottles, Mahomed Fazul ; 65 case nitric acid. H H Hajee Soomar ; 173 kegs paint of sorts H Cooverjee ; 84 drums varnish, &c., E D Sassoon ; 10 bales coloured paper, B Shapoorjee ; 3 hogshead wine, D Dadabhoy.
Eden Hall s—7 cases umbrellas, E Hajee Ahmed.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Cameron s—8 cases nitric acid, &c., Latham and Co.
City of Venice s—310 cases writing paper and 10 bales printing paper, B Shapoorjee ; 66 cases whisky, D Dadabhoy ; 1 cask whisky, J Connill.

FROM ANTWERP.

Sorrento s—250 cases composition candles, G Jeewanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Altonower s—1 cases lanterns, B Soomar.
Ancona s—30 cases beer, D Dadabhoy ; 1,150 boxes brandy, N Ardaseer and Co ; 5 cases medicine, Hurjee Mooljee ; 2 cases medicine, H Mooljee.
Altonower s—3 cases medicine, E Sumsoodin.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Nedjed s—400 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 75 bales cotton, Nanjee Bhaijee ; 4,020 cwts wheat and 50 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 37 bales wool, L Morarjee ; 79 bales cotton, H M Petit and Son ; 75 bales cotton, F Pestonjee ; 60 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.
City of Venice s—50 bales cotton, M Cohen and Co ; 60 bales cotton, J Kasibhoy ; 51 bales cotton, H Velljee ; 88 bales cotton, M Coorjee ; 1 bale cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 1,000 cwts mustard seed, G Lockhart ; 42 bales wool, H Vassonjee ; 365 cwts behda, Alli mahamed Hussan.
Belgravia s—1,000 cwts wheat and 100 bales cotton, Benn, Ashley and Co ; 420 cwts coir yarn, F Dewrce.
Britannia s—96 bales cotton, Jairam D yal ; 100 bales coton, Harvey and Co ; 200 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 100 bales cotton, B Narrondass ; 33 bales wool, R Amerchund ; 666 cwts linseed cake, Thos H Moore and Co ; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 3 bales wool, R Amerchund ; 200 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Munroe s—32 cwts gambier and 8½ cwts fishmaws, H Purdhan ; 11½ cwts fishmaws, V Hajee ; 28 cwts fishmaws, G H Parpes ; 4 bales woollen rugs, H Samjee ; 108½ cwts turmeric and 49½ cwts amba turmeric ; V Cooverjee ; 80 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells and 40 cwts deer horns, B Sajun ; 146½ cwts gum, J Anundjee ; 42 bales cotton dropping, G Dhunjibhoy Patel ; 114 cwts turmeric, 180 cwts dry ginger, and 19½ cwts myrabollams, N Anundji ; 365 cwts behda, A Hussan ; 6,500 lbs chutney and 85 lbs Indian condiments, F Nowrojee ; 2 bales hides, and 8 cwts feathers, R Damjee ; 25 bales skins, E Gangjee ; 100 cwts horns, 35 corgees hides, 100 corgees goats' skins and 44 cwts gum, V Poonjee and Co ; 11 cwts fishmaws, D Peerbhoy.
Verona s—150 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 2,001 cwts myrabollams, Pelly and Co.
Jerusalem s—132 cwts wheat, B. Nurpail.
Sutlej s—408 cwts turmeric, A Velljee.

FOR GENOA.

China s—2,000 cwts old iron, Rajaram Tyabji and Co 3,000 empty bottles, F Bozzoni ; 150 bales cotton, Glade and Co.
Irene Morris s—232 cwts wheat and 190 cwts linseed, Lanz, Moir and Co ; 925 bales cotton, 6,216 cwts wheat, and 465 cwts rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Prince Llewellyn s—450 cwts rapeseed and 1,800 cwts wheat, Nappoo Nansey ; 50 cwts mother-o-pearl shells, A Huseon ; 78 cwts linseed and 24 cwts groundnuts, United Merchant Co ; 11 bales hemp, M Heera chund.
Sutlej s—150 bales cotton, Harvey and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Victoria s—200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Gulf of Venice s—200 bales cotton, S L MacNaghten ; 30 bales cotton, Punnett and Co.
Kildare s—510 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Greenock s—1,376 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus.
Sirocco s—7,200 cwts linseed and 5,002½ cwts poppyseed, A Blaschreck and Co.
St Dunstan s—4,000½ cwts groundnut, and 2,001 cwts poppyseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM HULL.

Kepler s—5,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros ; 8,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Royal George—4,000½ cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

China s—6,00 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Morna s—3,939 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

China s—600 bales cotton Glad and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Bancora s—681 bales cotton, R Lukmondass ; 209 bales cotton, R Setna.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Arthur s—49 bales cotton, R Lukmondass ; 75 bales twist, K Gheilabhoy ; 10 bales twist, S M Talati and Co ; 45 bales twist, T Mooljl and Co ; 25 bales twist, D T Mooljl and Co ; 5 cases peacock feathers and 24½ cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, H Purdhan ; 31 cwts cloves, 40 cwts kismiss and 70 cwts betelnuts, Yue Lun Ching ; 50 cwts onions, H Lall ; 72 cwts kismiss, 31 cwts cloves, 3 cwts coriander seed, and 3 cwts cummin, R Purshotum ; 38 chests opium, S J David ; 105 cwts kismiss, Quan Lun Kaoo ; 25 bales twist, E L Moolchund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, May 17.
Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·817
Temperature of the Air	83·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	74·3
Relative humidity of Air	·741
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	88·3
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	78·3
General Direction of Wind	NW, NNW, NW, WNW, N.W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	270

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 18.

Bromhead, Lt-Col, Ben. Staff Corps, on transfer from Suakim.
Reeves, Lt-Col, Staff Corps, on M. C., from Kolapur.
Clair, Capt, R. E., recalled from furlough, from Suakim.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 18.

Doveton, Lt-Col, Mad. Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Nagpur.

MAY 19.

Jamieson, Capt, 14th Sikhs, to join Regt, Jhelum.
Young, Lt-Col, 1st G., to join, to Dhurmsuha.
Kennedy, Major, Comst-Dept, to join, to Secunderabad.
Deane, Lt, 4th Mad-Cav., on furlough, to Kamptee.

FREEMASONS' JOINT HALL COMMITTEE, BOMBAY.

BRETHREN desirous to join in the Meeting and Banquet to be held in honour of Rt. Wor. Br. D. R. Chichgar, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th May, instant, at 7 p.m., can obtain Tickets of Admission from Masters of Lodges and from Mr. Nanabhoy Ruttonjee Chichgar, Acting Secretary and Treasurer, by paying Rs. 3 each.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW,
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3 HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street, has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18-carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London. Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Neckets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay

"EUREKA" SPECTACLES ADAPTED by MR. LAZARUS' SYSTEM, perfectly correct defects of each Eye, giving natural sight and keeping the Eyes cool and comfortable to a degree hitherto unknown by spectacle-wearers.

Pamphlet with instructions how to get properly suited for mofussil residents free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay. | No. 1, Mangoe-lane, Calcutta.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.
We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER
SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.
SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT.
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on hire two years system
Plain square Piano ..... Rs 34 per month or Rs 75
Sympathetic square ..... ,, 36 ,, or ,, 82
Semi-grand, on three legs ,, 65 ,, ,, or ,, 1,37
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Editor is not responsible for notices of Domestic occurrences in this paper, unless the announcement must be authentic.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

GILDER—BROWN.—May 11, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. Charles Gilder, assisted by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, Mr. George Claude Gilder, Assistant Secy. to Government, to Mrs. Jane Brown.—No cards. English papers please copy.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WALKER—May 8, at Mahmara Tea Plantations, Sibsagor, Assam, Mrs. Walker, of a son.

DEATH.

TREVELYAN.—April 23, in the Red Sea, on board the P. and O. s.s. Mirzapore, of typhoid fever, Phyllis, daughter of Ernest John Trevelyan, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 7 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENT.

MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY.—Con-ver-sah'-tsi-o"-né.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1885.

THE *Indian Spectator* has not done amiss in discouraging the impatience which some of its native contemporaries have shown at Lord Dufferin's apparent disregard of internal reform. It is scarcely the Viceroy's fault if disappointment exists at the absence, in the fifth month of his administration, of any great act of domestic legislation from the record of his labours. He has given no promise whatever of an early experiment in the wide field of internal reform. If those who have forgotten how free from pledges he is upon that point have been disappointed, is not the fault their own? It is easy enough, and proper enough, to explain that "up to this time His Excellency has been absorbed in the special mission to which he was called." His anxious and exacting labours in connection with frontier policy would supply an ample explanation if explanation were needed, of the fact for which our contemporary offers a well-intended but superfluous excuse. Lord Dufferin, we believe, would be the last to shelter himself against any complaint upon this score behind the mass of his labours in and regarding the north-western frontier. He would candidly confess that he had never entertained the thought of undertaking any large legislative enterprise in the first year of his administration. His first year, unless we are mistaken, will be, so far as he can be master of his arrangements, a year of observation and inquiry, and perhaps of projecting and preparation, but certainly not one of active reform. Nor should the most exacting of reformers find much to complain of in such a prospect. We need not dwell on the disadvantages under which a reforming Viceroy would go to work in a time like the present. A Government which has to keep one hand upon its sword has only one to spare for wielding the trowel.

The fact is that although there is a long string of important questions upon which legislation is desirable, there are scarcely any of sufficient urgency to justify hasty treatment. Nor as a matter of fact, is there any recent precedent for an inauguration of reforms thus early in a Viceroy's career. Lord Mayo, it is true, plunged into the sea of reform almost as soon as he had shaken the dust of travel from his feet. He took stock of his finances in hand in the first year of his administration, applying himself to the task with an energy which was best betokened in the fact that he got his Council to agree to an increase of taxation in the middle of the financial year. But then the circumstances were special. He had three successive years of heavy deficit to look back upon, and it was easy enough to put an early and vigorously strong and rapid measures to end so to grave a position of affairs as that. Now-a-days the situation is normal. Lord Dufferin succeeds a Viceroy whose term of office was singularly productive of legislative work, and too, will have to pay serious attention to the finances of India, to determine, perhaps how three or possibly more millions sterling are to be added to the revenue with least strain upon a community which finds it hard to bear ordinary burdens. Lord Kimberley's reference in the House of Lords last week to the necessity of strengthening the frontier defences of India open up to view a long range of financial responsibilities with which it is more than possible that the Government of India will have to deal in Sir Auckland Colvin's next Budget. It is at once a military and a financial question which the Secretary of State has brought into prominence. It will possibly prove the question of the year for India on both the military and the financial departments ; and everybody knows that both aspects of such a work would come within range of the Viceroy's personal care and responsibility. There is no obvious reason at present to fear that Lord Dufferin should be, as one of our contemporaries says, "engrossed by frontier politics." Frontier politics have until now claimed the first place in his thoughts, and they may continue to do so—perhaps under changed and changing aspects—for some time to come. But it would greatly surprise those who have watched his career in other lands to find him, even when grave and urgent transfrontier questions claimed his first thoughts, wanting in that many-sidedness of interest and capacity which he has displayed in every other field of activity. Whatever wrong impression men may suffer themselves to derive from the Viceroy's acts, he will give them no pretext for the belief that he is a statesman of the "absorbent" kind—a statesman of whose mind any one question can secure an exclusive possession.

It will be found, we believe, that whatever real claims may be made upon his interest and his energies the Viceroy will respond to them. Even this frontier question has aspects closely related to the internal economy of India, and to those aspects the Vice

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS.

ABANDONMENT OF THE SOUDAN.

DEPARTURE OF THE GUARDS FROM SUAKIM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, MAY 18.

Measures are now being undertaken for the evacuation of the Soudan with as much despatch as possible.

Seven of the regiments of the Nile Expeditionary Force have been ordered to prepare for an immediate return.

General Graham, with the brigade of Guards, has left Suakim and proceeded home.

BURMAH NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 18.

The monsoon broke here with considerable violence. The gale last night did damage both on the rivers and the shore.

An extensive fire occurred at Akyab yesterday, destroying many houses. The property destroyed is valued altogether at four lakhs.

The Thayetmyo police surprised a gang of dacoits near Allanmyo, who showed resistance. Two of the leaders were shot dead.

The police here have discovered a complete set of coining apparatus and false money in one of the outhouses occupied by the duftry employed by the Chartered Bank. For some time the bank authorities have been surprised at the quantity of spurious coin presented to them, which they destroyed, but never dreamt that one of their own employés was coining boldly on the bank premises.

THE RIPON ADMINISTRATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

SURAT, MAY 18.

The third anniversary festival in honour of Lord Ripon and the invaluable gift of local self-government was celebrated to-day with great enthusiasm and an intense feeling of loyalty at Raichand Dipchund Girls' School.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT).

AHMEDABAD, MAY 18.

The Ripon and Self-government Jubilee was celebrated by a large and influential gathering with great *éclat* in the Sathodura Nagur Hall, Mr. R. S. Runchorelal Chotalal presiding. The meeting was loyal and enthusiastic.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

VEERUMGAUM, MAY 18.

A meeting was held to-day in memory of Lord Ripon's publication of the Local Self-government Resolution. The meeting terminated with a petition to the Viceroy expressing loyalty, and praying permission to form a native volunteer corps at Veerungaum.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INSPECTION OF THE INDIAN CONTINGENT.

SUAKIM, MAY 18.

Lord Wolseley this morning inspected the Indian Contingent, and spoke in high terms of their efficiency and appearance. He thanked them for their gallantry in the field and the cheerful performance of their arduous duties. His lordship in conclusion regretted being compelled to detain them here, but was confident that opportunities would again occur for distinguishing themselves and enhancing their already brilliant reputation.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 16.

The Anchor Line steamer California left here for Bombay this evening.

SUEZ, MAY 18.

The Hall Line steamer Bretton Hall, outward bound for Bombay, left here yesterday.

COLOMBO, MAY 18.

H. M. S. Invincible sailed for Singapore yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera		4 13-16d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper		75¼
4½ ,, ,,		77⅛
3 ,, Consols for account		99⅛
2½ ,, Sterling Loan		99
5 ,, French Rentes		108½
Bar Silver		49⅛

Arrival.—Riversdale.

WITH a view to augment the number of subalterns in the Indian Staff Corps, it is understood that a circular has been sent from the Horse Guards to the General Officers commanding districts in the United Kingdom stating that more candidates are required, and that if a sufficient number of those who have fulfilled the required conditions do not volunteer, the names and qualifications of others may be submitted for the decision of the Secretary of State for India. Young officers who have done two months' regimental duty and have passed their drills will, it is stated, be accepted in default of other volunteers with longer service.

As was intimated some time ago, the home authorities on further re-consideration have decided to do nothing more to expedite Staff Corps promotion. They consider that the door is closed on the demand by the extension of the eleven years for the Royal Engineers to India. Nevertheless, a feeling prevails that the measure is only temporary, unless in the meantime other events remove the congestion in the lower ranks.

THE appointment of Mr. Nicholson as Minister at Teheran is announced. Mr. Nicholson has recently been acting as Charge d'Affaires at Athens, where, owing to the indiscretion of a gendarme, his name became somewhat unfortunately prominent. A home paper says that he is, however, acknowledged to be one of the most rising of our younger diplomatists, and as a brother-in-law of Lord Dufferin his nomination to Teheran perhaps signifies an intention to use our wasted opportunities in Persia.

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, says *Truth*, whose pecuniary position has not been entirely satisfactory for some years past, has resolved to quit England, and he is, therefore, proposing to sell his famous sporting estate of Elveden, in Norfolk. The property extends to some 17,000 acres, of which two-thirds are occupied by the owner's game farm. The shooting on this estate has always been very good, and at present it is probable that it could not be surpassed even in Suffolk or Norfolk. In one season 9,600 pheasants were shot, also 9,400 partridges, 2,000 hares, and 70,000 rabbits. Of course, such wholesale slaughter is not sport, but mere brutal butchery; still such "big bags" are now the fashion, and altogether the sort of thing which attracts, so that Elveden will possibly find a purchaser "at a price."

THE Budget statement was, on the whole, favourably received in the House. The great expenditure on the Military and Naval Services is regarded by the Peace Party as deplorable, but the exceptional nature of the circumstances under which it is being incurred is recognised. The Temperance Party, on the other hand, regard with much satisfaction the proposal to tax beer and spirits, and the non-fulfilment of the general expectation with regard to the taxation on tea. The announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that it was not proposed to throw the burden of the whole deficit on the year's taxation was loudly cheered in the House, and met with general approval. The announcement of the amount of the deficit appeared to take the House entirely by surprise. The *Standard* says that for a moment or two the commotion was so great that Mr. Childers had to pause in his speech while Ministers exchanged comments on the nature of the statement which he had made.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL found a new opportunity, in the discussion on Budget night, of gently rallying the front Opposition bench upon its "flabbiness." "He could not but appreciate and admire," he said, "though he could not imitate, the great generosity which that evening had characterised the members of the late Tory Government, for they had not taken advantage as they could have done, not only in their own interests, but in the interests of the country, of the opportunities to comment upon some of the leading features of the statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. They would, no doubt, reserve themselves for some other opportunity, and they left to members below the gangway, to whom generosity was unknown, the opportunity which they themselves thought it a little indecent to take advantage of."

MR. STANHOPE gave notice that he would, on the second reading of the East India Loan Bill, raise an important question as to the Quetta Railway. He intended to move, "That this House, whilst desirous of affording every assistance to the Government of India in completing the Quetta Railway, deeply regrets the unfortunate loss of time and money which has been caused by the precipitate abandonment of the works in 1881."

THE *World* understands that Mr. Holt S. Hallett has furnished much important information respecting the Indo-China question to the Foreign Office, which is giving the matter serious attention. The young King of Siam is earnestly desirous of extending telegraphy, railways, and all the other products of Western civilisation throughout his dominions; and he would gladly join hands with the English in British Burmah, being fully alive to the intentions of the French in Tongking and Annam respecting his possessions in the Shan States. Surely his Majesty's amiable sentiments should be reciprocated by the Government of India, as, in its own interests, it would scarcely desire to have France as a conterminous neighbour on its eastern frontier.

Truth, of the 30th April, stated that the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh had decided to go to Coburg unless the differences between England and Russia were speedily arranged. In the event of war they would break up their English establishments, and Eastwell Park and Clarence House would be closed. The Duke and Duchess would then reside in Germany and Italy until the restoration of peace.

PRINCE DONDUKOFF-KORSAKOFF, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a Russian of the Russians, although claiming Italian blood on his mother's side. He took to the military career when still very young, and was on the staff of Muravieff at the siege of Kars in 1855-56 as a captain of dragoons; he subsequently took an active part in the subjugation of the Circassians. In 1878 he commanded the Russian army in East Roumelia and Bulgaria, but handed over the command in the former province to General Stolepine just previous to the assembling of the East Roumelia Commission at Philippopolis, after which he took up his head-quarters at Sophia. It was here that during a diplomatic visit made to him by Lord Donoughmore in connection with some of the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin, the General gaily described this instrument as "la musique d'Offenbach." He presided as Imperial Russian Commissioner at the opening and closing of the Bulgarian National Assembly in 1879, and conducted affairs generally with considerable tact and skill. The evacuation of Bulgaria by the Russian army under his supervision was carried out with great ability and with perfect order. He is slightly below the middle height, of vigorous constitution and active habits, and not yet sixty years of age.

THERE was an interesting discussion on April 28 at the Royal United Service Institution on the adjourned consideration of General Hamley's paper on "The Volunteers in Time of Need." One of the suggestions made was that if large employers of labour, who have great interests at stake, do not voluntarily give their men leave of absence, some temperate legislation should be attempted to secure at least one day in a fortnight for the volunteer who wishes to serve his country. Another idea thrown out was that a long-service medal would likely prove a great incentive to long and steady attention to duty. Valuable suggestions were also made for improvements in firing, drill, transport, and commissariat; and it was agreed that the lack of personal equipment was the one great fault which required prompt remedy.

IF a report which has come from Panama is well-founded, the Chilian Government would not be able to sell the Esmeralda even if they wished to do so. The Government of Chili, it is said, changed the crew of the Esmeralda immediately on her arrival, substituting native engineers for those who had been sent out with the ship from Newcastle. The display made by the vessel on her trial trip was rendered grand and imposing by the presence on board of a number of Chili's most prominent people. Unfortunately the new engineers allowed the boilers to be burned out, and the Esmeralda is now practically helpless, extensive repairs being necessary before she can again go to sea. It is said that it will be necessary to renew the boilers before she can be of service.

MR. RUSKIN has now definitely resigned his Slade Professorship; but it is stated that he will give the two remaining lectures of his course on "The Pleasures of England" some time this term, "only to his private pupils and such others as will listen with becoming reverence."

GENERAL HENRY MACAN, C.B., whose death is announced, entered the service in 1821, served on the personal staff of Sir General Officer commanding the Sind Field Force, and as Assistant Adjutant-General in Sind and Afghanistan, and commanded the first brigade at the siege and in the assault and capture of Kotah, in March, 1858, for which service he was awarded the medal and nominated a C.B.

THE will of General Gordon was proved in London on the 23rd ult. by his brother, Sir Henry William Gordon, K.C.B., the value of the personalty being under £2,300. He bequeaths the whole of the property to his sister, Mary A. Gordon, for her life, and on her death among his nephews and nieces. Colonel Fred. Burnaby's will was also proved last month. He bequeaths all his property to his wife absolutely, except £500 each, free of legacy duty, to Lady Hawkins Whitsted and Valentine Baker Pacha, provided they respectively accept the guardianship of his child.

THE following extract from the City article of the *Daily Telegraph* is suggestive :—

On the Stock Exchange most members of the "House" are operating for the fall, and hitherto the movement of prices has been entirely in their favour. It is otherwise on the Continental Bourses, where the speculation for a long time past has been for the rise, and whence, consequently, heavy differences have periodically become payable to the London Stock Exchange. It results from this condition of things that war between England and Russia would prove ruinous to many on the French and German Bourses; while peace and the rebound in prices which would follow would cause enormous losses in London.

"We need not go further," the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, "to discover the source of much of the bellicose fervour of our angry patriots."

A BOLTON SECULARIST, a retired hand-loom weaver, has bequeathed one thousand pounds to Mr. Bradlaugh. He makes a provision of twelve shillings a week for his wife.

MR. MURRAY will publish in the course of this month a volume of letters written by the late Earl of Beaconsfield to the members of his family. In 1830-31 Mr. Disraeli made a tour in the Mediterranean for the benefit of his health, and in these letters he describes his experiences and adventures during the journey.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE OUTWARD BOUND MAIL-STEAMER SIAM.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

OFF ADEN, S.S. SIAM, MAY 5.

JUST after getting up the anchor, and while the vessel was rounding to leave the harbour, the chief officer, who was standing in the bows, seeing to the storing of the anchor, lost his balance and fell into the sea, and was speedily being swept past the ship, when he caught the lead line which was at the time being used he had, however, speedily to loose this, when he drifted astern. The ship was stopped and efforts made to lower a boat. In the meantime life-buoys were thrown, one of which had been secured by the man overboard. The second officer slipped off his coat and boots, and plunged overboard to the rescue of the chief officer, who apparently was hurt. While the boat was being got clear, as it was most securely fastened up (it appears that an hour after leaving port there is always one boat ready for immediate lowering), a steam launch, on board of which it afterwards appeared was General Merriman, picked up the two men and brought them alongside. Then we heard that the chief had broken his leg by striking the anchor stock in his fall. He was got on board on a grasshopper chair and is doing well.

SUCCESS OF A HINDU STUDENT IN NEW YORK.

AN American correspondent writes to us from New York, under date April 17:—I may interest your readers to learn that one of your townsmen, who has been studying at our principal medical college in this city, has graduated with the highest honours. The occasion was made the more interesting by the Dean of the Faculty detailing a considerable portion of his address to the fact that Krishnarao B. Bullel was only prevented from taking the first prize by his not having studied the full three years' course. He, however, graduated with the very highest "perfection average," and thus secured first place of honours—mention. This is all the more remarkable, and to his great credit, as he had only been six months in the college. The president of the Board of Trustees, the Honourable Salem H. Wales, in his address singled out Dr. Bullel in such expressions of eulogy that the whole immense audience cheered your townsman's name in such a manner as would have made your citizens, could they have witnessed the scene, remember it as an event never to be forgotten. The Dean of the Faculty also dotted a large portion of his address to a sketch of Dr. Bullel's career, dwelling largely upon the close attention persevering study he had given to his work in the brief time he had been amongst us. The occasion will live in the memory of all who witnessed these exercises. We bespeak for Dr. Bull, when he returns to his native city, a reception worthy of his attainments, and a professional career of the highest standing. Dr. Bullel has won for himself a wide circle of friends in New York, and it is difficult to say whether he or his American *alma mater* is most honoured by his brilliant, though brief, course in this city.

ALLEGED MURDER BY A GERMAN AT CALCUTTA.

A CASE, which is attracting considerable local interest, is now being tried by Mr. Skewth Henry Churchhil Taylor, Sessions Judge of Burdwan, in which a German, named Oswald Eugen Mechanical engineer, employed in the Sibpur Colliery, Raniganj, owned by Messrs. Sibpur Iron and Co., is being tried for homicide, both in its grave and simple aspects, and causing death by rash and negligent act. The case for the prosecution, which is conducted by Mr. Mon Mohan Ghose assisted by three members of the local bar, is that he accused shot Jogendro Chunder Mutter, deceased, in consequence of a dispute whi the two had regarding a woman. The accused who speaks English very indifferently, is being defended by Babus Taraprosono Mookerji and Joni Cante Chatterji, and the expenses for his defence are being paid by Mr. P. Agabeg, of Chunpore Colliery. His defence, so far as came gathered from the opening speech of Mr. Ghos is that he fired the gun believing that his hou was beset by thieves. This allegation, which is supported by the prosecution, is based on at least some assumption of fact, for there is evidence show that a short time previous his bungalow, in which the deceased also resided, had been broke into, the thieves gaining access by cutting hole in the wall. On Thursday morning the case was partly gone into, the evidence of two for witnesses being recorded. The first of these as a man named Soodamoya Datta, a surveyor in the employ of Sibkrishto Daw and Co., and weing to the Sibpur Colliery. This man was called to prove a plan of the scene of the occurrence sch he had sketched, and he proceeded to give an account of a conversation which he says he had with the prisoner on the day of the tragedy. The gist of the conversation was to the effect that Euge d shot the deceased under a mistake. In cross-examination he admitted that he could not understand that the accused said, and that the deceased under prisoner were on good terms. The next witn examined was Babu Radha Raman Ghose, Assist Surgeon of Raniganj. This witness had performed the *post mortem* examination on the body of deceased, and his opinion is that the deceased had come by his death from wounds which injured his right lung and liver, the result of a gunsot. Inconnexion with Thursday's proceedings, is remarked that a plan which was prepared by Inspector in charge of the case, and which was put in evidence in the Court below, is not used the trial before Mr. Taylor, and though we have desire, at this stage, to offer any comment on t case, we would point out that the prosecution to be fairness to the defence, they should not have ed a plan prepared by a Police Officer, admitted the lower Court in that division, and which is not long much longer accepted as correct by both sides. The trial will be resumed this morning 6 a. m.—*Englishman.*

THE NATIVE PRESS.

CHOLERA IN SURAT.

THE cholera epidemic having brok out with unusual severity this year in Surat, Government have directed Dr. Kohla, the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner to inquire into and report on the causes of the increase in the epidemic. From the beginning of March up to Thursday last 781 persons are dead in the city of the disease. We understand that Dr. Kohla has reported that the se of the Begumpoora district is extremely filt and that it is necessary to appoint a special medical man in charge of this part of the city.—*Gujarat Mitra.*

THE PARSEES AND THE TRADE OF WESTERN INDIA.

MR. JEHANGIR DOSABHOY FRAMJEE spoke read before the London Society of Arts the above subject, and the remarks made by a umber of Anglo-Indians in connection therew will be read with pride by the Parsees in India. The paper, however, gives us ample for discussion. It cannot be denied that the P of India, at present, live on the good name of forefathers. The present generation helps dissipate the magnificent heritage. Parsees are now merchant princes. The outward appearance is healthy enough; but we are a that in real solid advancement in trade and ecitor, we have been outstripped by the Hindus and Europeans in communities. We think that compliments are spoiling the Parsees. We are tainly coming in closer contact with Europeans n before. But in the absence of more sterling be this advantage seems to be of no value. here are the old Parsee houses in London? We the famous shipbuilders? The trade of West India, which in former times was in the hands the Parsees, is now lost to them. What remed is there charitable disposition.—*Jam-e-Jamsh*

ORIENTAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

THE annual general meeting the Oriental Telephone Company was held April 28 at the City Terminus Hotel, Mr. Willi Addison presiding. In moving the adoption the report, the chairman observed that some the shareholders might think, because nothing disastrous was disclosed in the report of the comittee, that that report was unsatisfactory. He, however, was very glad that the committee had nothing very serious to state. They now kn the position of the company very much better t they did before, and he thought it was not in a hopeless condition that many of them had fel. Many of the shareholders felt anxious as to liability of the company in respect to the Indi companies. The amount they would be liable on that account during the next three years to ake the expenses of those companies at what they a at the present time, would not, he thought, exd about 10,000*l.*, and only in circumstances so t as to prevent them from being able to realiey of the shares held by them in the subsidiary panies—except ing on terms that the directs would not feel justified in accepting—would a of 1s. a share be necessary. This amount would more than meet the whole of these liabili The contingent liability referred to in a mrandum to the balance-sheet was a long outstag claim of their late agent in India. It had now compromised on terms favourable to the comp The directors proposed to limit their fees £ 3 to 500*l.* Mr. Henry Grewing seconded the ion. In reply to questions, the chairman said considered the sundry debtors, amounting to 5 , a good item. He did not think it would be wise to state the exact terms of the compro which had been made with their late agent in a, whose claim, however, he might say, ha been reduced by more than one-third. The rep ts then adopted and the retiring directors and itors were afterwards re-elected.

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPAN

THE eighteenth annual ng of the Indo-European Telegraph Company mited) was held on April 30 at the Cannon St Hotel, Colonel James Hilliard presided. In the adoption of the report, he said that owi the stagnation in commercial affairs there ha a reduction of about 2,000*l.* in net earnings, notwithstanding the half of the cost of a new across the Straits of Kertsing, there had been ping of 4,000*l.* in expenditure. There had also second wire leased from the India Office hen the German Government heard that they ad at the services of the company's second there were now two wire communications to t; but they were under the management of the ian Government, and he wished he could say th was as perfect as the company's but he could say so because occasionally failed them. here was upwards of 4,000*l.* added to the reserve which was now more than 30,000*l.* That was a good sheet anchor, especially under the pr circumstances. They all knew the rate of pro affairs, and the board deemed it essential to a good reserve; for one could tell at what ent events would require everything they pood in the way of reserves. It would be indeed illiate an existing political affairs. They alw in regard to the interests of the company dangers might occur, but the board had no opportunity to safeguard the shareholders' ests. In reply to a question as to the purse ment of the company with the Eastern Tele Company, the chairman stated that the ment was a very valuable one. Should any hase take place, it could not be thought by some months the company's losses would be very material. Mr. H. Weaver seconded motion, and the report was adopted.

THE VOTE OF CREDIT.

THE following is a complete report of Mr. Gladstone's speech in the House of Commons on April 20 in moving the Vote of Credit for £11,000,000 :—

Mr. Gladstone, who was received with cheers, said—I will endeavour to explain as clearly as I can the nature and the grounds of the vote which we now submit, trusting to the indulgence of the Committee, although I am conscious, I am sorry to say for months back, of an habitual hoarseness, which I fear must render the duty of listening very disagreeable and irksome. I trust that the Committee, at least in some degree, now understand that if there is anything unusual in the nature and character of this vote it arises not out of a caprice of ours, but necessarily out of the unmanly intention of evading controversial debate adverse to ourselves, but out of the nature of the case. We have before us a case of which in one point there is no precedent known to me. We propose a Vote of Credit of eleven millions of money, six millions and a half being likely to be spent in what we term "special preparations," and being incapable of being spent for any other purpose four and a half millions being likely to be spent in and in connexion with the Soudan, but being in a degree that I cannot at present define capable of being spent for another purpose—that is to say, the same purpose as our special preparations. And I venture to repeat in Committee my words that, adhering to the policy which we have announced to the House of holding the Soudan force available for service elsewhere, I believe that we have had absolutely no option except either to ask the House to vote the money which may be wanted in the Soudan, with a power to use and remove it for the purpose of special preparations, or else to vote twice over a very large and uncertain sum of money, to which course, I believe, strong and just and insurmountable objections might be taken; and I would point out that until that dilemma is solved, until it is shown that there is some other course open to us, the objection with regard to the special nature of this vote entirely falls to the ground and is worthless. The peculiarity of the case to which I referred is, of course, this. I know of no instance either in or beyond my own recollection since the financial system of this House was well developed, and indeed it hardly had begun to be developed when I first became a member of this House—I know of no instance in which it has happened to be the duty of the Government to propose to the House at the one and the same time two very large sums of money for military purposes, one of which, the second of which I will say, may run into the first, although the first is not run into the second. It is essentially bound up with the policy of holding a large force in the Soudan available for transfer and for service elsewhere. That is the justification of the course as to which I agree with the hon. member for Cambridge, except upon a strong necessity and making the best choice we have between rival inconveniences, if for one certainly never would have dreamed of taking it, and I believe that I am also speaking for my colleague when I say that. (Hear, hear.) It is thought by some that we take this course in order to avoid a vote of censure with regard to our policy in the Soudan. (Hear, hear.) It appears to be thought by some that it would have been competent for members of the Committee to say that they would give us money for special preparations, and secondly, would give us money for the Soudan vote, but that in giving us money for the Soudan vote, they would combine with it a vote of censure on the Government. I do not believe that it would have been competent, either in point of form or in point of substance, for the Committee to have taken that course. I do not think that it is upon record that an attempt has been made to take such a course. This the Committee may do with perfect consistency—they may give the money for the Soudan, founding that vote on the necessity which has been explained, and they may reserve to themselves the discretion of censuring the Government, notwithstanding that they have voted the money. Surely that doctrine is sound, because otherwise why do you vote the money for the special preparations until you are satisfied that in everything we deserve your approval? I do not suppose that you are prepared to affirm that, as one gentleman has declared to-night, we are not Russia responsible for the position in which we stand. (Hear, hear.) Another hon. gentleman cheers, so that there are two persons at any rate who will be in the predicament of either refusing money or special preparations or of being content to reserve to themselves for some future occasion the power which they undoubtedly will possess, and may very legitimately exercise, of censuring us for the wrong principles upon which we have proceeded, or for the want of judgment with which we have endeavoured to apply the right principles. There appears to be a mistaken idea, pervading the minds of young members of this House, and, indeed, of some of longer standing, that the granting of a vote of credit is a suitable occasion for bringing the Government to trial upon matters to which the vote relates.

Lord R. Churchill.—Your party did it in 1878. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone.—I am very much obliged to the noble lord. My memory goes back to 1878, and it goes back somewhat further. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) I do not bring forward a proposition of this kind without being prepared to examine and to stand by it. (Hear, hear.) As the noble lord challenges me to begin with that extraordinary precedent, I may say that we had in 1878 a vote of credit proposed to this House which is without parallel in our history. (Cheers and counter cheers.) We fought that vote of credit upon principle. (Cheers and counter cheers and laughter.) We objected to that most dangerous precedent. We objected to the purpose which it had in view. I will on this occasion save hon. members the trouble of digging out what they are found of doing—I will do me the compliment of quoting me—and I will quote myself. ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) Some one said to-night, "I wish the right hon. gentleman would read a speech he made in 1878." It was a most unkind wish, as it doomed me to a task which is irksome and unacceptable (a laugh); but, anticipating what was likely to happen, I was beforehand with the hon. member. (Laughter.) I hope the noble lord will, when any former speeches of his are referred to, be always in a position to quote them. (Cheers and laughter.) On that occasion I ventured to say "So far as I know there is no case in the whole course of the Powers in which there has been called together, and where those Powers, as a preliminary to its assembling, have increased, or taken powers to increase, their naval and military preparations." The novelty—I beg pardon, the temptation is almost too strong—I did wish to refer to something that fell from the right hon. gentleman in a former debate, but I will not do so—I believe no novelty more astounding in form and in substance is to be found than the astonishing proposal that when the Powers of Europe are about peacefully to meet for purposes of the highest deliberation, to be conducted by pacific means, in the common interest, and with the highest authority in the civilized world, that peaceful meeting is to be disturbed by the clash of arms (cheers and counter cheers), and that one of the Governments which are to take part in the proceedings of that assembly is to spend six millions in military preparations for the sake, forsooth, of strengthening its hands.

Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett.—What about Alexandria?

Mr. Gladstone.—Interruptions of that kind are totally irrelevant, and are hardly compatible with the decency of this House. (Hear, hear.) If it be true that on this occasion, with respect to the money we ask for the Soudan, there is a disposition to refuse it upon principle—if the case is really analogous to that of 1878, when our desire was not to grant one farthing of those £6,000,000, for what we deemed to be hurtful and evil purposes—if that parallel prevail, by all means let opposition be made to what we now propose in whatever way we may take it. (Hear, hear.) It appears to be said that we asked for information. What information? I sum up the information given to us in this way. I have heard a great deal said about the vote of £6,000,000 being intended to strengthen the hands of the Government, to protect British interests, and to put us on an advantageous footing as compared with other Powers. I should like to know, after receiving information such as that, in what point were we one jot the wiser. (Cheers.) We knew nothing of what was to be done. We knew nothing of the Salisbury-Schouvaloff agreement (cheers and counter cheers); we knew nothing of a secret Conference with other Powers when the Powers of Europe were assembled in council (cheers and counter cheers); we knew nothing of Anglo-Turkish treaties; we knew nothing of the occupation or administration of Cyprus in particular, to be taken in defence of the Treaty of Paris and of the law of Europe. (Cheers and counter cheers.) All these things were concealed. (Cheers.) Those were the informations which we ought to have had, and if we had had them I am not sure that even the last Parliament would coolly have voted those £6,000,000. But undoubtedly if this is the sort of information that you want, we want the hands of the Government strengthened, we want British interests protected, we want British honour guarded. (Loud cheers and ironical cheers.) All these generalities which we extracted from you on a former occasion we are ready to return, but we have not the audacity to pretend that in paying you off with such coin as that we think we are really giving you political information. ("Hear" and laughter.) The fact is that as far as I am aware it has not been the practice of this House to choose these Votes of Credit as occasions for general discussion of the matters to which they refer. I may allude in support of what I have said to the evidence of facts. There are certain occasions which I will not refer to, because if we were in the middle of a great war like the Crimean war, and after proposing many millions for the Navy and so many millions for the Army my right hon. friends were to demand so many millions more over and above the Vote of Credit, it would not be the practice of the House to avail itself of such an occasion for the purpose of discussing the matters to which the Vote of Credit referred. There was a Vote of Credit proposed when I was Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1860 for the China war. We began on the 16th of March by proposing a vote of £850,000, and on the 19th a proposal was made and a further vote was required on the ground of great urgency. No statement was made on either occasion, and no debate arose in the regular way. The debate which did arise was entirely upon questions of military detail, and although no doubt the vote involved a very serious subject of policy that subject was not discussed upon the occasion of the vote, although I believe that it was discussed on a subsequent occasion. In the month of July we had to propose unfortunately a very much larger vote for purposes connected with the same expedition. In that month of July what happened was this. We had sent to China in the interval certain offers of peace; these offers had failed, military operations became necessary, and we had to ask for no less than £3,356,000 on the 12th of July. Again there was no statement of policy. There was a military debate, and late in the evening Sir John Pakington—Mr. Disraeli demanded no discussion of policy—said he would like at the end of the speech fuller explanation as to the definite objects of the war, and Lord J. Russell, in a speech of a very few minutes, said he thought that the right hon. gentleman belonging to a former Government was quite as responsible as those in office. So that practically there was no discussion, no arraignment of the Government, and no general statement or examination of the case. It may be said truly that that was a case in which war was going on. Therefore, I will quote a case which amply makes good what I have said. This is the case of the vote of credit which it was my duty to propose when I was Prime Minister in 1870. It was a vote of two millions of money. On the 1st of August Mr. Disraeli raised a debate on the critical state of affairs on the continent of Europe. It was in the course of that debate that I stated the intention of the Government to ask for a vote of credit without defining the purposes for that vote further than this—not very much unlike the information we got in 1878. I said "We are neutrals in the war. We are in unequivocal friendship with both the parties, and our object is to maintain a dignified and a friendly position." That was the statement made by me on the part of the Government on the 1st of August. On the 2d of August no war existing, we being in no way a party to any quarrel, being in no difficulty and no danger—though we had an object in view of which the House, like the public, was aware in a general way—we asked the House of Commons, without a word of statement, for that two millions, and without a word of objection it was given. On the 8th of August Lord Granville produced a treaty in the House of Lords and I produced a treaty in the House of Commons which we had concluded with a view to the neutrality of Belgium. Some discussion took place. Mr. Disraeli in particular said he thought that the proceeding was a good and a manly proceeding. There was a general concurrence in the House and such a short debate as took place was not of a contentious character. The point upon which I am going is that that debate occurred a week after the vote of credit. (Hear, hear.) It had nothing with it and the circumstances under which the vote was proposed were deemed to make it wise not to choose that moment for a general discussion upon the merits of the question. What is the present case? I am not at all surprised that gentlemen in this House should say that the Government are censurable in their determination to ask for no money in the present vote for the prosecution of offensive operations in Egypt. (Hear, hear.) That is a question of a dignity and order perfectly warranting the conduct of any one who thinks fit to call the attention of the House to it and if a vote of censure is to be moved upon the Government for such a purpose from a proper source and a proper authority, it will have from us every proper attention and we should have every opportunity for its discussion whatever its issue may be. (Hear, hear.) But what we wish to do now is simply to make understood purposes of this vote and to give the the opportunity which it has been the custom of the House to use—though I do not wish to tie it down to that custom—for discussing the military provision which it is the object of the vote to make. First, then, we ask a vote of four and a-half millions for the Soudan—as being likely to be spent in the Soudan, but with the plain declaration which is the part of the vote to which these proceedings—that as far as we are concerned, and quite apart from any wider opinion that any of us may entertain against the proceedings in the Soudan, we are all determined that the Soudan shall not by any thing hereafter to be done offer impediments to the full discharge of the duties of the Empire with the whole purpose and the whole power of the Empire in whatever portion of the world they may be called to lie. (Cheers.) A worthy and undisguised that is our reason, and we ask you to give us this money because the troops are in the Soudan, and we cannot say how much we may expend there because it is possible that none may be spent except in connexion with bringing the men home. We ask you, and we ask you distinctly, to give it to us with an unfettered discretion to apply it elsewhere for higher duties and higher purposes if necessary. (Hear, hear.) I say that that is intelligible, and I hope that it will not be mixed up with any question of technical fidelity to rules which upon every ordinary occasion we are prepared strictly and rigorously to maintain. With regard to the Soudan portion of this vote, taking it as I have now explained it, the state of things is this—I have nothing of a substantial character to add to what I stated on the 20th of April, when, on the part of the Government, and in words agreed upon with and by my colleagues, I said that we had found it necessary to review the whole situation of the Empire, and that we considered the time to be one in which it was necessary to have the Empire's resources well in hand for use and for application wherever they might be wanted. (Cheers.) If the Committee do not agree to that proposition let them reject the proposal we now make. If the Committee does not agree in that proposal, they may canvass, they may criticize, they may censure, they may expel and eject the present Government if they like—and most welcome they will be—but they cannot withhold from us the money which we ask. I wish broadly to draw this distinction between the granting of money by votes of credit and the reservation of the complete liberty on the part of the House to discuss the merits of the question, and to visit on the heads of responsible and guilty Ministers whatever censure or whatever penalty they may deserve. At the same time, while this is really the substance of the proposition which I make on the part of the Government as to the basis of our plan, the Committee may naturally remind me that it is not the first declaration made this year on the subject of the Soudan. (Opposition cheers.) On the 19th of Feb., when the House met, I made a declaration on behalf of my colleagues not less formal, not less binding than that to which I have now referred, therefore, go back to the 19th of February and to the decision which at that time I announced to the House as having been taken by the Cabinet and as having received the sanction of Her Majesty. When on the 4th of Feb. we heard of the betrayal of Khartoum, the Cabinet was at once summoned and gathered together the next day. The desire of the Cabinet at that time was to endeavour to prevent the spread of the disturbance and to do everything that could be done on behalf of General Gordon if he were alive; and at that time we had no means of judging whether he was alive or not, or even whether he was continuing the resistance or not—and if possible to go forward at once to the accomplishment of the purposes of Lord Wolseley's expedition. That was our starting point. As I stated on the 19th of February, Lord Wolseley stated to us that we must move forward from that point. There were two plans of military operations—one based on the idea of taking Khartoum, and the other based on the abandonment of that idea. We thought that we were not justified under the circumstances of the hour in the abandonment of that idea, and we, therefore, adopted the plan pointed out by Lord Wolseley, which was meant to reserve to us a full discretion upon the facts as they then stood before us to go forward to Khartoum at a later period presuming it to be impracticable to capture the town immediately, and presuming, of course, that Parliament was disposed to sanction such plan, and that we ourselves on further consideration should find reason still to adhere to it. On that ground we founded the statement I made on the 19th of February, and retained to ourselves in full the power of marching on Khartoum. I referred at that time to various circumstances, and I think that upon an impartial view, or upon any intelligent view, it must be admitted that many of those circumstances have undergone serious change. (Cheers from below the gangway.) In the first place, the heroic General Gordon, as we now know, has sealed his purpose with his blood. Of that we had no knowledge when we came to the decision of, I think, February 6. And to put it at that time, as the world saw, an indefinite but possibly a very great danger in the effect that might be produced, both upon Egypt and with regard to the defence of that country, and likewise in other quarters of the East, by a simple policy of retirement, in the face of a triumphant pretender to the dignity of a Prophet. The Mahdi was then triumphant, and his position was a very grave fact in the case. That position has greatly altered. (Hear, hear.) In the flush of his triumph he attempted to move down the Nile; but not many days were required to show him the vanity of that operation. He retired to Khartoum. He is attacked in his own city. Left to ourselves, and not immediately menaced by us, a rival or rivals have started up, and the Mahdi is not the formidable power that he was in the first week of February. (Cheers.) As to the defence of Egypt, we have in no way relaxed the obligations under which we consider ourselves to stand. In my announcement last Monday on the part of my colleagues, we declared that we held to that duty as we had held to it before. (Hear, hear.) As respects the general effect upon the East of the betrayal of Khartoum, what we had then to contemplate was that if we had ordered the retirement of our forces, a retirement with general inaction in the East, we should have had to compute the effect, not in Egypt only, but throughout the East, including the Indian Empire. That was the alternative then. I could almost wish that it was the alternative now, but it is not; and the policy which is necessary in the existing circumstances which I shall say nothing to exaggerate or worsen, is of necessity a policy of action in the East, which puts wholly out of view any apprehensions that either a timorous or a prudent man might have entertained in the first week of February in connexion with the possible moral effect of the betrayal of Khartoum and the apparent triumph of the Mahdi. (Hear, hear.) There were some smaller considerations, or rather narrower considerations, for they were very far indeed from being unimportant. I mentioned to the House at that time that there were several topics which we were unwilling summarily to brush aside. We did not bind ourselves to do anything beyond what might be found reasonable and practicable with regard to them. One of these—though I do not assign to it a very prominent position—was whether the possession of Khartoum would enable us to impose a serious check upon the prosecution of the slave trade. An examination did not at all show that the possession of Khartoum would have any vital or appreciable influence upon that evil traffic. A very important consideration, both at that moment and throughout the whole of last year was this—to whom did General Gordon hold himself bound in honour at Khartoum? (Hear, hear.) General Gordon was under the belief—and the knowledge of that belief we derived from his telegrams, sporadic as they unfortunately were from the necessity of the case—that a large portion of the population of Khartoum were deeply bound up with him in interest and feeling, and that their fate was dependent upon him. But the evidence, positive and negative, before us—what we have heard and what we have not heard connected with the betrayal of Khartoum does not support that belief of General Gordon's. (Hear, hear.) What is quite plain is this—that, with his heroic character and his extraordinary gifts, he exercised a power of fascination upon the few of the natives and soldiers who were in personal contact with him; and there is much

created in the House. The same feeling had been created in our own minds. It was obvious that we were just as much entitled to insert reservations in our side. I only now refer to this matter in order to describe as well as I can the spirit in which we have endeavoured to proceed—a spirit of liberal construction and interpretation wherever we thought we could apply it without sacrifice of honour or duty. Exceptions might have been taken to that reservation as covering large contingencies, had we been inclined to examine it in a spirit of cavilling and criticism. But we determined to give credit, and we thought it our duty to give credit, to the parties to that agreement, and we acted upon that duty, and I did not in this House say one word to impute an evil colour to that reservation. We thought it our duty to give that construction to the reservation, and I do not say that the construction is shown to have been wrong, come what may. (Hear, hear.) I am bound to say that, although the House was somewhat startled by the reservation, I believe the agreement was accepted by the House as a binding covenant. Sir, it was a very solemn covenant, involving great issues. There were thousands of men, on the one side standing for their country and on the other side for what they thought patriotic placed in a position of dangerous contiguity and in danger of bloody collision. This engagement came between the danger and the people exposed to it, and we believed that it would be recognized as one of the most sacred covenants ever made between two great nations, and that there would be a rivalry between the two Powers to sift the incident that followed to the end, and how it had come about, and who, and whers, were the persons upon thom the responsibility rested. (Hear, hear.) All. who, sir, remains in suspense. What happened ? The bloody engagement of the 30th of March followed the covenant. I shall overstate nothing—I shall not purposely overstate anything. All I say is this—that that woeful engagement of the 30th of March distinctly showed that one party or both had either through ill-will or through unfortunate mishap failed to fulfil the conditions of the engagement. We considered, and we consider it still, to be the duty of both countries—and, above all, I will say for the honour of both countries—to examine how and by whose fault this calamity came about will have no foregone conclusion ; I will not anticipate that we are in the right, and although I have perfect confidence in the honour and intelligence of our officers (cheers) I will not now assume that they may not have been misled. I will prepare myself for the issue, and I will abide by it as far as I can in a spirit of impartiality. What I say is that those who have caused such an engagement to fall ought to become known to their own Government and to every contracting party. I will not say that we are even now in possession of all the facts of the case, but weare in possession of facts which create in our minds impressions unfavourable to the conduct of some of those who form the other party to these negotiations. But I will not deviatefrom the strictest principleof justice in anticipating anything of the ultimate issue of that fair inquiry which we desire to prosecute, and are endeavouring to prosecute. The cause of that deplorable collisionmay be uncertain. Whose was the provocation isa matter ofthe utmost consequence. We know that the attack was a treacherous one ; we know that the Afghans suffered in life, in spirit, and in repute ; we know that a blow was struck at the credit and authority of a Sovereign, our protected ally, who had committed no offence. All I say, Sir, is that we cannot, in that state of things, close this book and say—We will look into it no more. We must do our best to have right done in the matter. Under these circumstances, there is a case for preparation, and I hope that the House will feel with me, after what I have said about the necessity we are under of holding Soudanese funds available for services elsewhere—I hope the House will not press upon us a demand just now, which can have no other effect that that of propagating here and elsewhere a belief that there is some indecision in the mind of Parliament (loud cheers) ; whereas I believe that with one heart, and one soul, and one purpose only, while reserving the absolute liberty of judging the conduct of the Governmentand visiting them with its consequences, they will go forward to perform and meet the demands of justice and the calls of honour, and will, subject only to justice and to honour, labour for the purposes of peace. (Loud and general cheers.)

The vote was then put from the chair, and at once agreed to amid loud cheering from both sides of the House. The cheering was renewed as Mr. Gladstone rose and left the House.

CHIEFS FOR THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.

Now, when our forces are gathering in the northwest of India and a colossal campaign with a first class European foe is imminent, it is said that Sir Donald Stewart, the Commander-in-Chief in India, has expressed very strong views as to the general and chief staff appointments of the armies in the field. He has insisted that none but the capable and practised men should be selected for employment. The days are, indeed, long passed since favour and affection intrusted the country's prestige to incompetent hands. But there is a tendency still, especially in the comparatively remote East, to misuse patronage, and push people forward whose best merit is the possession of influential friends ; nor are our home authorities always quite blameless, although the Duke of Cambridge, if allowed to go his own way, may be credited with commendable anxiety to employ the best men he can found. The danger will be that the final processes of organisation may become inconveniently hurried, if hostilities are precipitated, our armies may have to be sent forward as a rabble without their proper leaders as are ready to hand. It is of vital importance, therefore, that in the leisure still left search should be made for those best entitled, no less by their reputation and experience than in the national interest, to lead our troops in the East. Some, happily, are on the spot already, and can be utilised at once ; many more are serving elsewhere or vegetating in their retirement ; and no time should be lost in demanding their services, and despatching them to India.

It may be taken as certain that, in the event of war on the Afghan frontier, the chief command will be vested in Sir Donald Stewart. There can be no question of Lord Wolseley, at least for the present. Lord Wolseley will probabiy admit himself that he ought not to enter into competition with a General like Stewart, who has been in India all his service, and has already made two campaigns in Afghanistan. Besides, there will be other work for Wolseley nearer home. If no Black Sea expedition be undertaken against Poti or Batoum, Lord Wolseley would be most usefully employed as the adviser of the Government, possibly as a member of the Cabinet. That he is in the Upper House might seem to militate against his appointment as War Minister, more particularly as the head of the Admiralty is also a peer. But it would be a wise move to put a soldier over the War Office while engaged in so momentous a struggle.

Three general officers of high rank will be needed under Sir Donald Stewart, if the present idea of operating with three army corps be maintained. Three names have been generally mentioned in connection with these commands. With one, that of Sir Frederick Roberts, of course no fault can be found. He would be exactly the right man in the right place, especially if he be given charge of the force that would be in the forefront. As regards the other two—the Duke of Connaught and General Arthur Hardinge—opinions are not cordially agreed. The Duke of Connaught's presence in India at such a crisis would naturally necessitate his employment, but it is not so clear that he ought to command a corps. His youth and low standing are, in the first place, against him ; what is more fatal to his chances is the knowledge that any force he commanded would probably be condemned to inaction. The Guards still remember that there is a certain penalty accompanying the honour of being under a Royal Prince, and, that they were a little too much nursed and taken care of when serving under the Duke's command in Egypt. Arthur Hardinge is at the present moment Commander-in-Chief in Bombay, and as such has some claim to a corps command. But although he has inherited a name closely connected with Indian military annals, and served in the Sutlej campaigns under his father, his military career is hardly such as to warrant his selection for so onerous a post as the leader of an army corps in the field. General Hardinge's war services are those of a subordinate staff officer,not of a general,and for many years he was detached from military duty, acting as Equerry to the Queen. Just now, when the enervating effect of courtiership upon good soldiers has been shown in the case of Sir John Macneill, it may be more than doubted whether General Hardinge is quite the man for the third Army Corps.

It might be thought that thoroughly capable and efficient corps generals would be hard to find ; but there are one or two available whose pre-eminent claims can hardly be overlooked. The first of these would certainly be Sir Frederick Maude, one of the best soldiers in the service of the Queen, who has seen forty years' fighting service in India, the Crimea (where he won the V. C.), and in Afghanistan. But Sir Frederick is unfortunately now so handicapped by deafness as to interfere seriously with his efficiency in the field. Next there is Sir Sam Browne, another V. C. man and gallant soldier of the old Punjab and Mutiny days, who commanded a division in the last Afghan campaign. Yet again, Sir Herbert Macpherson, a third General wearing the V. C., who for years has seen fighting service in the East, in Persia, the Mutiny, and of late in Afghanistan. Any of these might more fitly be selected than either Arthur Hardinge or the Duke of Connaught.

For the divisional commands there is a wider selection, and some names may be given of men certain to be appointed. There is first of all Sir John Ross, now commanding a division of the Bombay Army, who was a brigadier in Afghanistan, and under Roberts on the famous march from Cabul to Candahar. General Prendergast, again,an Engineer officer who has proved his ability in leadership, now commanding a division in Madras, may count upon a similar position on the Afghan frontier. Sir Evelyn Wood and Sir Redvers Buller would be probably pressed into the service also, although neither has had Indian commands ; Wood's Indian service was only as a very junior cavalry officer. Sir George Greaves, on the contrary, has had much Indian experience, and recently held the post of Adjutant-General of India. His selection for a division might have seemed certain, but rumour says that he has not been a conspicuous success as Graham's Chief of the Staff. He is no doubt afflicted with an atrociously bad manner, but he is a man of stout sterling stuff notwithstanding. Sir Thomas Baker, the present Adjutant-General, if he can be spared, ought to be utilised at the front. He was a brigadier in the last Afghan campaign, and Roberts thought well of him. But his rank hardly entitles him to a division.

So many brigadiers will be wanted that it will be difficult to find enough good men. Sir Donald Stewart is quite opposed to the old Indian custom of allowing the oldest colonel of three collected regiments to act as brigadier, nor is this practice possible : in these days of five-years commands, commanding officers are fairly young and mostly lieutenant-colonels. Brigadiers will have to be specially selected. There are several good men on the spot, such as Sir Hugh Gough, now a brigadier at Mooltan, who had a cavalry command in the Kooram Valley in the great march over the Shutur Garden ; Sir Oriel Tanner, now a brigadier at Quetta, who was in the last Afghan campaign, and a brigadier in Egypt. Brigadier George Luck, again, has a cavalry brigade of the Scinde Division on the side of Beloochistan, and is ready to act as a cavalry leader on that frontier. Brigadiers Elles and East also are Staff College men with first-rate antecedents. Among those not in India who should be promptly despatched there to command brigades are C. B. Knowles, now Quarter-master General at York, who did excellent service in the last Afghan War in command of the 67th ; G. S. White, who got his V. C. in the same campaign with the 92nd Highlanders ; and "Eddie" Wood of the 10th Hussars, who also made the campaign, and has since proved his fitness as a cavalry officer in the Soudan.

A few men may be mentioned for the higher staff appointments. Sir Charles MacGregor, at present Quartermaster-General of the Army in India, would make an excellent Chief of the Staff. He knows Afghanistan by heart, and has mastered all the intricate questions of movement and supply in that most difficult country. Colonel Chapman, now lost sight of for the moment in the comparatively obscure billet of major commanding a battery of artillery at Sheffield, is yet too well remembered as Sir Donald Stewart's chief staff officer, and as such lent to Roberts for the march to Candahar, to remain unemployed at such a crisis as this. There are other officers of high reputation who should count on employment, such as Colonel Collett, who was on Roberts's staff, and Major J. R. Slade, the hero of the retreat from Maiwand, a gallant soldier whose self-sacrificing heroism and undaunted demeanour stand out in high relief against the black fortunes of that disastrous affair.—*World.*

THE BUDGET.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer made his Financial Statement on May 29. At the outset he stated the additions which had been made to the expenditure since last year's Budget, and which have changed the moderate surplus of £106,000 into a deficit roughly estimated at £2,000,000, but which actually was £1,050,000. The revenue, however, had come in so advantageously, and the expenditure had been so far below the estimate, that with the additional ways and means provided there would have been a surplus, but for the fall of Khartoum which necessitated the second Suakin expedition, and the delay in payments on account of the Egyptian loan. Touching on the salient features of the expenditure of the year, he indicated the services in which augmentations have chiefly occurred, and summed up by stating that the whole expenditure of the year was £89,093,000, being £3,801,000 more than the Budget Estimate, and £3,323,000 more than the expenditure of the previous year. Dealing in a similar manner with the revenue, he examined each of the principal items, showing that whereas the receipts from taxation were estimated at £72,303,000, they actually amounted to £73,706,000. Adding to this a total non-tax revenue of £14,247,000, the total revenue was £88,043,660, which, set against an expenditure of £89,092,833, leaves a deficit of £1,049,773. The Chancellor next gave some particulars as to the reduction of the Funded Debt, which since 1880 has amounted, as he showed, to £70,294,000, and last year £2,080,587, including the conversion operations. Passing to the finances of the coming year, he stated the permanent charge of debt at £28,037,000, interest on local loans £552,000, on Suez Bonds £200,000, Army Estimates £17,753,000, Navy £13,688,000, Civil Services £230,000, Civil Services £17,087,000, Revenue Services £2,801,000, Post Office Services £4,855,000, Telegraph Services £1,840,000, Packet Service £754,000, making a total expenditure of the year of £88,872,000, exclusive of the recent Vote of Credit. Passing to the estimated revenue, he dwelt on the various symptoms of improvement and the reverse, laying stress on the augmentation of savings banks deposits on the one hand and the increase in pauperism and the tendency to emigrate on the other. The Customs he put at £20,000,000, Excise £26,350,000, Stamps £11,200,000, Land Tax £1,050,000, House Tax £1,880,000, Income Tax (at 5d.) £10,000,000, Post Office £8,000,000, Telegraphs £1,760,000, Crown Lands £380,000, Interest on advances £1,360,000, making a total revenue of £83,180,000, reckoning the income-tax at 5d. But £10,000 has to be deducted for the sixpenny telegrams, which leaves the income of the year at £85,140,000. Comparing this with the estimated expenditure of £88,872,000, there is a deficit of £3,732,000, which will be swelled by probable supplementary estimates of £200,000 and the Vote of Credit of £11,000,000, the total deficit to be provided for amounts to £14,932,000. After some remarks the Post Office revenue, the Chancellor of the Exchequer then proceeded to discuss the interesting point how was the deficit to be met. In the first place, he remarked, amid some ironical cheering from the Opposition, that it would be a strained adherence to a sound general rule to require that the expenditure for the year at such a time as this should be met out of the taxes of the year without having recourse to the Sinking Fund. As a second consideration, he held it clear that no additional taxes ought not to be laid on property, and in support of this he quoted the authority of Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Fawcett, and entered into an elaborate comparison of the productive power of taxes on articles of consumption and property respectively at three periods during the last quarter of a century. This showed that while the former yield only 11 per cent. more than in 1853-9, 8 per cent. more than in 1868-9, and 2½ per cent. less than in 1875-6, the taxes on property yield 57 per cent. more than in 1858-9 26 per cent. more than in 1868-9, and 57 per cent. more than in 1875-6. He gave also other figures, drawing two conclusions ; that while the policy pursued for the last 30 years of gradually and moderately reducing the taxes on consumption as compared with property ought to be adhered to, yet when a large addition was required it ought not to fall exclusively on property, and, secondly, that, considering the incidence of indirect taxation, liquor was the article on which any additional tax should fall. He did not propose, he said, to impose any new tax which would disappoint, perhaps, the hundreds of ingeniousindividuals who made suggestions to him for taxes on cats, photographs, soda-water, bicycles, and even Christian names. But his first proposal was to increase the income tax to 8d. There were some cheers at this, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer went on to point out that the yield of this will be £5,400,000 over the fivepenny rate. The next proposal dealt with the death duties by assimilating the incidence of the tax on all kinds of property and by imposing an equivalent duty on corporate property. He explained in much detail the precise mode in which the new duties will be levied ; but the general result will be that hereafter an equal tax will have been imposed as far as possible on all successions by death, whether the property be real or personal, and the financial effect will be that in the present financial year there will be obtained £200,000, in the second year £400,000, in the third £500,000, in the fourth £700,000, and finally £830,000. As to the tax on corporate property, he said it would exempt religious bodies and charties, and would not tax societies in respect of incomes derived from donations and contributions of living persons. There would also be other exemptions for trading societies, and he proposed that there should be imposed on the income of corporations, as defined in the resolution to be moved, a duty of 5 per cent. The amount to be gained he did not put higher than £150,000. Then he described a slight alteration in the stamps on bonds and foreign securities, which will produce £100,000 : and dealing next with the liquor duties, he stated that the spirit duties are to be increased from 10s. and 10s. 4d. to 12s. and 12s. 4d., and the beer duties from 6s. 3d. to 7s. 3d. From the first of these changes he expects to get £900,000, and from the second £750,000. As to the wine duties, there will be no increase, but it is proposed to make an alteration in carrying out the Declaration with Spain of December 21 by which the limit of 1s. duty is raised from 26 degree to 30 degrees ; and in explaining this, the Chancellor of the Exchequer took the opportunity of paying a tribute to the energy and zeal of Sir R. Morier. Finally, he touched on certain small changes which are to be made with regard to private brewers' licences and patent medicines. The total sum proposed to be raised by taxation is £7,500,000, which leaves still a deficit of £7,432,000. and this he said would be obtained out of the sums annually set aside for the reduction of the Debt—in other words by intercepting the operation of the Sinking Fund. This year the principal of the terminable annuities created in 1883 is to be intercepted, the difference being made up by borrowing temporarily on unfunded debt. In conclusion, he recapitulated the effect of the Budget thus. To meet the deficiency of £14,932,000, £4,600,000 is obtained by intercepting the action of the Sinking Fund during this year. £3,400,000, by income-tax at 8d. ; £200,000, by Death Duties ; £150,000, by duty on corporate property ; £900,000, by increased spirit duties ; £750,000, by the duty on beer, and £100,000 by minor changes. These figures still leave a deficit of £2,812,000, which will be met out of the Sinking Fund of 1886-7.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

THE DEFENCE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A DEPUTATION appointed by the Straits Settlements Association, recently waited upon Lord Derby at the Colonial Office, to confer with his lordship on the subject of the defences of Singapore and other British possessions in that part of the world.

Mr. Paul Tidman, hon. secretary of the association, introduced the deputation, and presented a memorial signed by the leading assurance companies, bankers, and mercantile houses in the City of London connected with the Straits Settlements, pointing out the importance of completing the proposed defences of Singapore, and suggesting that in the meantime British interests should be protected by the presence of an ironclad and torpedo boats. In the course of his remarks Mr. Tidman dwelt upon this importance of Singapore, both from a mercantile and an imperial point of view, and pointed out that any deficiency in its defences, even of a temporary character, might paralyse trade between England and China, and England and Australia.

General Sir Orffur Cavanagh and Sir A. Clarke, Inspector General of Fortifications, gave some technical explanations respecting the defences of Singapore.

Lord Derby, in reply, gave the fullest assurances that not only was the supreme importance of Singapore fully recognised by the Government, but special precautions had been taken, and were still in progress, to ensure its absolute security.

THE PANAMA TROUBLES.

OFFICIAL despatches which reached New York from Panama on Saturday morning (April 25) stated that the rebels having threatened to attack American property, a body of United State troops advanced against them and opened fire. The rebels were dispersed, one of their number being killed and three wounded. General Aizpurn and other leaders were arrested. It was announced on Monday that Commander McCallen had withdrawn his forces from Panama, and that the town was once more in the possession of the insurgents. The Colombian troops were hourly expected, and the rebels were actively engaged in barricading the streets where the battle was likely to be fought, as the defences of the town are of the slightest character. The inhabitants of Panama are highly indignant at the action of the American commander in withdrawing his troops and leaving them helpless at the mercy of the belligerents. At the eleventh hour, however, fighting was averted. General Aizpurn surrendered the town and withdrew his troops. Panama is now occupied by the Colombian forces, all political offenders are to be pardoned, with the exception of those implicated in the burning and pillage of Colon. Further trouble is not excepted.

Harrowing details of the troubles in Panama reached Plymouth by West Indian mail steamer. A change of Presidency took place to appease the insurgents ; but General Prestan, their leader, arrested the American Consul, and threatened to blow him up if any attempt were made to release him. The rebels were pursued by Government troops and an engagement ensued, in the course of which the Consul escaped by lying upon his face and pretending to be dead. Hard pressed, the rebels set the town of Colon on fire, the Jamaican residents playing into their hands. One of the rebel leaders was captured in the act, and, having been compelled to dig his own grave, was shot and buried in it. Five hundred of the rebels have been burned, the former while vainly endeavouring to escape, the latter while engaged in looting. The cries of the men, women, and children who were escaping, for whose safety no one much question, was pitiful. One Chinaman was found with his head encrusted with molten silver. The town, being principally constructed of wood, speedily burned, and ten thousand people were homeless, where they would be left in a starving condition.

THE REVOLT OF THE HALF-BREEDS.

THE Canadian troops under General Middleton have had the first encounter with Riel's rebels, and it would appear that the latter were for the moment victorious. The conflict began early on Friday, April 24, and lasted the entire day. The rebels were entrenched on bluffs, which afforded a fine opportunity for sharpshooting. They were protected with timber, while the troops were forced to advance through marshy ground without shelter. At the first rebel volley ten of General Middleton's men, mostly scouts, tumbled from their horses, and fifteen horses fell dead. General Middleton at once ordered his force of 400 men to advance and return the fire ; but the effect on the rebels was slight. The advance guard was then sent, and a company detailed to skirmish on the bluff. All the time the rebel sharpshooters were picking off the troops, and all the efforts made to dislodge them were futile. Two of the guns of the battery were finally brought to bear on them, when they retreated into the neighbouring ravine, where they concealed themselves in rifle-pits and old houses. The artillery was constantly shifted to make it more effective, and shelling was repeatedly tried ; but, owing to the inexperience of the gunners, little was accomplished. The fire of the rebels was incessant and deadly. General Middleton received a bullet through his cap ; his aide-de-camp had two horses shot under him and was himself shot in the arm. About five General Middleton gave the order to retreat half a mile to the camp of the preceding night. His loss was reported to be twelve killed and forty-seven wounded.

In the official reports, General Middleton says that, while the rebel loss was not known, he fears it was much less than his own, because of the inexperience of the troops. He says the rebel fire was most effective, all the killed being shot through the head and all the wounded through the chest or arms, clearly indicating the accuracy of the privation of the sun. He classifies 60 per cent. of the wounded as very serious. When the troops began to retreat the rebels emerged from ambush and jeered at them.

A later telegram says that the ravine was almost impregnable with rifle-pits in rows, hollowed out of the banks, which were not to be reached by artillery or small arms. Great anxiety prevails as to General Middleton's situation, the telegraph wires having been cut. Lord Melgund's scouts made a reconnaissance to the northward along the Saskatchewan on April 29. They report that the rebels are strongly intrenched near Batoche.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, May 1.)

ADMIRALTY, 28th APRIL, 1885.

The Rev W C Bourchier, B A, has been appointed as Chaplain in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 29th APRIL, 1885.

The following promotions have been made :—Admiral Sir A P Ryder, K C B, to be Admiral of the Fleet ; Vice-Admiral A F Rous de Horsey to be Admiral in H M's Fleet ; Rear-Admiral W Graham, C B, to be Vice-Admiral in H M's Fleet ; and Capt J O Hopkins, A D C, to be Rear-Admiral in H M's Fleet.

Consequent on the foregoing, the following promotions have taken place on the Retired List :—Vice-Admirals :—E W Turnour, C B, and R Moorman, to be Admirals on the Retired List.

Captains :—W B Grant, T B M Sullivan, and M S L Pelle, to be Rear-Admirals.

Carpenter E Edward has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in H M's Fleet.

Carpenter J D Cockburn has been promoted to the rank of Chief Carpenter in H M's Fleet.

ADMIRALTY, 30th APRIL, 1885.

R Staveley, Esq, M A, has been appointed a Naval Instr in H M's Fleet.

W E Butcher, Esq, B A, has been appointed a Naval Instr in H M's Fleet.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, May 1.)

WAR OFFICE, 1st May, 1885.

MILITIA.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

3rd Bgde, Eastern Divn, The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Lieuts :—A W Cobbold and E H Courage.

3rd Bgde, Southern Divn, W M Boxer, Gent, to be Lieut.

5th Bgde, Scottish Divn, The Hon J B Ogilvy, late Lieut, 32nd Foot, to be Lieut.

3rd Bgde, Welsh Divn, F C L Hulton, Gent, to be Lieut.

3rd Bgde, South Irish Divn, J V E Carpenter, Gent, to be Lieut.

INFANTRY.

3rd Battn, the Rl Scots (Lothian Regt), The Hon R De Vere Capel to be Lieut.

3rd and 4th Battns, the Buffs, (East Kent Regt), Lieut E Eagle-Bott resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn, the Northumberland Fusiliers, Lieut J E B Baillie to be Capt.

3rd Battn, the Lincoln Regt, F H Ferraby, Gent, to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the Lincoln Regt, F S E Boothby, Gent., to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the Devon Regt, Hony Major R S I O' Brien (retired) to be Capt.

4th Battn, the Suffolk Regt, Lieut E W Shackle resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn, the Prince Albert's (Somerset L I), Lieut W O E Meade-King resigns his Commission.

4th Battn, the Bedford Regt, C H B Heaton-Ellis, Gent, to be Lieut.

3rd Battn, the Leicester Regt, Capt P P P Goodchild to be Major.

4th Battn, the Rl Irish Regt, W F H Bredin, Gent, to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the Princess of Wales's Own (York-Regt), Capt A Gybbon-Spilsbury (retired) to be Capt.

4th Battn, the Gloucester Regt, J L Orr, Gent, to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the East Surrey Regt, Lieut H L Warren resigns his Commission.

3rd Battn, the Duke of Cornwall's L I, Capt E de M Lacon resigns his Commission.

3rd and 4th Battns, the South Stafford Regt, W F Christie, Gent., to be Lieut

3rd Battn, the Welsh Regt, E P Dashwood, Esq., to be Capt

3rd Battn, the Oxford L I, R C Leigh, Gent., to be Lieut

4th Battn, the Oxford L I, Hony Major and Adjt H A Adair, from the 3rd Battn, the Prince Albert's (Somerset L I), to be Adjt, in succession to Capt C J Boyle, the Hon Alford L I, whose term of service as Adjt has expired.

3rd and 4th Battn, the Queen's Own (Rl West Kent Regt) H B Hotham, Gent., to be Lieut.

3rd Battn, the King's (Shrop L I), Capt H R Lovett, 2nd Battn, the King's R Rifle Corps, to be Adjt, in succession to Hony Major R M Hornby, who has retired on retired pay.

7th Battn, the King's R Rifle Corps, Capt E C C Hartopp, to be Major.

9th Battn, the King's R Rifle Corps, Lieut J W Creagh-Barr to be Capt.

4th Battn, the Durham L I, Capt and Hony Major E L Smith to be Major.

3rd Battn, Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, the Duke of Albany's), Capt H Munro to be Major.

3rd Battn, the Gordon Highlanders, The resignation of the Commission held by Capt H W K Erskine, announced in the *London Gazette* of the 26th March 1886, is cancelled.

2nd Battn, the Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, J Younger, Gent, to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the Rl Irish Rifles, The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Lieuts :—F A Cunningham and R W M Douglas.

5 Battn, Princess Victoria's (Rl Irish Fusiliers), Capt F S Aan, 1st Battn, the East York Regt, to be Adjt, in succession to Hony Major H Henderson, placed on retired allowance.

5th Battn, the Rifle Bgde (the Prince Consort's Own) W Metcalfe, Esq, to be Capt, vice A Alison, made Supernumerary.

4th Battn, the Rl Munster Fusiliers, R C Bullen, Gent, to be Lieut.

4th Battn, the Rl Dublin Fusiliers, J D Shell, Gent, to be Lieut.

NOTICES.

NOTES ON INDIAN LAND REVENUE.

A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

TODAR MAL.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Sym& Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into our country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other spurious trash that is foisted upon the credulity of the native bazaar, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn therein will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cross, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a genial sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have found its surprisingly controlling power. We never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the passion and the public, as we are of opinion that the substition of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO ESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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This great life-giving medicine gives vitality and strength to the shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) are from languor and relaxation, as well as all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

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